The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5845. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Attorney-General Hoar and its Acceptance.

Continuation of the Debate on the Cuban Question in the House.

The Free Coal Bill Reported and Recommitted.

Passage of Gen. Garfield's Currency Bill in an Amended Form.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Attorney-General HOAR today placed his resignation in the hands of the President, to take effect on the appointment of his successor. It was immediately accepted. It is proper to say that this action of Judge HOAR was entirely voluntary on his part, and in pursuance of an intention formed some months ago. He will leave the city on Friday for a few days' absence, but will return and continue to perform his official duties until his successor qualifies. Who his successor will be is, apparently, undetermined. No other change in the Cabinet is deemed probable at present.

THE CUBAN DEBATE.

The great Cuban debate ended today in the defeat of Gen. BANKS and his adherents. Though the final vote is not yet taken the result is assured, and the action of the House will sustain the position of the President. The debate was opened, today, by FERNANDO WOOD in favor of the majority report. He was followed by Mr. WILLARD, in an able speech on the other side, one of the most noticeable features of which was, the vigorous manner in which he defended the right of the President, and the propriety and good taste in his judgment to send a message to Congress on so important a subject at any time, especially when the fact was considered that Cuban advocates and Ex-Confederate Generals were permitted on the floor of the House to appeal personally to members in behalf of their cause. Mr. JUDD then obtained the floor, but yielded half an hour to Gen. BUTLER, who made a strong and characteristic speech against the report. He was followed by Gen. LOGAN, to whom Mr. JUDD yielded the balance of his time, and who made a speech that, to say the least, was most extraordinary. The first ten minutes was devoted to BUTLER, and it was the roughest assault ever made upon that gentleman in the House. The rest of it was a characteristic advocacy of the Cuban cause, abounding in exuberant rhetoric, elaborate and never-ending sentences, highly-wrought illustrations and extreme views, in which the President and his position were not overlooked. Gen. BANKS then rose to close the debate, but had not proceeded far when his voice failed him, and he said he would be obliged to call for the vote. Mr. BINGHAM then moved to reconsider the vote whereby the main question was ordered, so that he could get in his substitute, which is simply the third resolution of the minority report, authorizing the President to protest against the manner in which Spain is conducting the war. Mr. COX moved to lay this motion on the table, which was first lost on tellers by six majority, and then on yeas and nays by thirteen majority. After considerable confusion and some delay, the motion to reconsider was carried by 18 majority, yeas 88, nays 70, and thus the case fell under the management of Judge BINGHAM, who immediately offered his substitute, on which the previous question was seconded, whereupon the House adjourned. As it stands now, the final vote will be taken to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal. The first vote will be on Mr. LOGAN's amendment to the majority report, which is, in substance, to put Cuba on the same ground in respect to intercourse and trade that Spain now occupies. The next vote will be on Judge BINGHAM's substitute for both the majority and minority reports, and it will doubtless be agreed to.

FREE COAL.

Mr. MAYNARD reported his Free Coal bill today, but it is just such a jesuitical affair as might have been expected. Instead of simply repealing the tariff on coal, as was required by the spirit of the instructions of the House, the bill drags in the repeal of a variety of complicated taxes on the transportation, sale, &c., of coal, on pretense of repealing all taxes on coal. Gen. SCHENCK denounced the measure, and Mr. HOOPER gave notice of a substitute.

PASSAGE OF GEN. GARFIELD'S CURRENCY BILL.

Gen. GARFIELD's new Currency bill finally passed the House today, with an important amendment offered by Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, which strikes out the provision retiring fifty millions of greenbacks, so that the result will be, if the bill should become a law, fifty millions inflation of national bank circulation. The majority for this amendment was about thirty. The bill was then passed—yeas 98, nays 81. As passed, the bill simply provides as follows:

"First, for the retirement of the forty-five millions of three per cent. certificates, and the substitution of national bank circulation to the same amount. Second, for the increase of the present amount of national bank capital by the sum of fifty millions, and the issue of circulation thereon under the existing law. Third, for the re-distribution of twenty-five millions existing national bank circulation, taking from States having greatest excess, and giving to States having least ratable proportion."

The bond feature of the old bill was not included in this. The political classification of the vote was thus: Yeas—Republicans, 95; Democrats, 3. Nays—Republicans, 37; Democrats, 44. It is safe to say that the Senate will emphatically non-concur in the expansion feature.

THE SAN DOMINGO INVESTIGATION.

The San Domingo investigation was continued last evening by the examination of J. SOMERS SMITH, Ex-Consul at San Domingo City; and today by a statement from J. W. FABENS, Commissioner from San Domingo, and also by some further testimony from Gen. BABCOCK, whose thorough knowledge of the whole affair materially lightens the labor of the Committee in attempting to reconcile the contradictory and wild statements of PERRY, who seems to have lost his head in the embarrassment and excitement of his position. Mr. SMITH was exceedingly careful in what he said about Gen. BABCOCK and the Hatch matter. In fact, he couldn't remember or say that Gen. BABCOCK knew anything about HATCH's case at all. Mr. FABENS, being the diplomatic representative of San Domingo, was treated as such personages usually are. They cannot be compelled to testify, and are therefore not put under oath. He made a plain statement of the Hatch matter as far as he was familiar with it, and very positively confirmed the testimony of Gens. INGALLS, SACKETT, and BABCOCK on that subject. He also stated in full his own relations to the Baez Government, and referred the Committee to the supplemental schedule of the annexation treaty now before the Senate for a list of all the concessions or grants made him by the Dominican Government. Among the developments today, which will have great weight in the case, is the discovery of the fact by the Committee that the great grievance of HATCH, to wit, the loss of his salt mine and railroad concession is no grievance at all. It is this that inspires HATCH's hostility more than the mere fact of his imprisonment. Appended to the San Domingo treaty, now in the Senate, is a list of all the concessions which the Dominican Government notified this Government were to be held valid and binding in case of annexation. These concessions were nine in number, exclusive of certain unimportant mining privileges. Second on the list stands the concession of a salt mine privilege, and the right to construct a railroad of sixteen miles from the mine to the seacoast at Barahona, granted to DAVIS HATCH in 1866. This grant once lapsed by failure of HATCH to comply with the conditions, but was again renewed and stands valid today in the name of DAVIS HATCH, and, in case of annexation, would be secured to him against all comers by treaty stipulation. Against this official act is the unsupported hearsay statement of PERRY that he heard that the concession had been granted to other parties. Although the investigation was not started to go into the charges of jobbery, yet it has of necessity done so, and when the report is made, the whole thing will be cleared up so thoroughly that some people, who have been throwing dirt at the President in indirect charges and insinuations of personal interest, will be heartily ashamed of themselves.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee hope to be able to finish the consideration of the Tax-Tariff bill by the last of this week, though it is not probable that they can get ready to report before Monday next. The statements that they will substitute a short general bill for that of the House does not appear to be well founded. The fate of the bill will, in a great measure, turn on the income tax. The Finance Committee will leave the rate of the tax as it came from the House, though the exemption may be changed to fifteen hundred dollars. It is conceded, however, that this tax is more likely to pass the Senate, if at all, in the shape it comes from the House than in any other shape in which it can be presented.

THE CUBAN BOND INVESTIGATION.

The Special Committee on the New-York Post-Scott-Smith-Cuban bond investigation, met today. The correspondent appeared and the paper was represented by Hon. CALEB CUSHING. It was determined not to proceed with the taking of testimony while the Cuban question was pending; but Mr. CUSHING obtained permission to put in a statement which will be prepared, and which will, it is understood, embody copies of the affidavits and papers upon which the original statement was founded, but will not reveal the source from whence that information was obtained. Quite a passage, very pertinent to this matter, occurred during the debate today between FERNANDO WOOD, Gen. BUTLER and Gen. BANKS. In response to a question from Mr. WOOD, Gen. BUTLER stated positively that the information which is the subject of the above investigation, did not come from him or from his Committee. Gen. BANKS then asked him if he had not shown Cuban bonds to members of the House which were obtained by his Committee? To this Gen. BUTLER replied that he had shown such bonds, to the number of half a dozen, every one of which were taken from the pockets of reporters at fifteen cents on the dollar.

THE FUNDS OF THE MILITARY ASYLUMS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH today offered a resolution, which was agreed to, empowering the Military Committee, of which Gen. LOGAN is Chairman, to investigate the manner in which the funds of the national asylums for disabled soldiers and sailors have been expended. Gen. BUTLER is President of the Board of Managers and controls the expenditures. Whether Gen. FARNSWORTH has reason to believe that this matter needs investigation, or whether it is the result of the rencontre in the Reconstruction Committee Room yesterday, remains to be seen. It is safe to assume that Gen. BUTLER is a shrewd and able man to conduct a great public trust like this in a manner that will bear inspection, so the investigation may possibly end barren of results.

THE ASSAULT UPON CONGRESSMAN PORTER.

The House Judiciary Committee continued the examination today of the case of PATRICK WOODS for the assault upon Congressman PORTER. WOODS put in a long answer by his counsel, admitting the assault, but pleading in extenuation that he had been drinking. He had drank with PORTER, and did not know that PORTER was a member of Congress. He also demurred to the jurisdiction of the House, which is a useless proceeding, since there is no appeal from that body except to the popular tribunal of Press and people. Mr. PORTER was then examined and cross-examined, and Mr. HAMPLINS, who was present at the assault, also gave his testimony, when the case was adjourned for today.

WHITTEMORE AS A MEMBER ELECT.

The appearance of the redoubtable WHITTEMORE upon the floor of the House today as a member elect, was the occasion of much comment on all sides today. He is here in advance of his credentials, but as soon as they arrive his case will be presented. Opinion as to whether he will be admitted is very evenly divided. There will be a warm fight on the subject; but the House has held, at least in one like prior case, that the re-election of a member by his constituents, with all the facts before them, purges the case of its legal disabilities, and practically leaves the House no choice but to admit him. This is the view taken by some of the oldest and ablest members of the House.

MONTHLY MAILS TO AUSTRALIA.

The bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to establish a monthly mail service between the United States and Australia, at a cost of not more than $500,000 for the twelve trips, was today reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Commerce, with an amendment that the Colonies of Australia and New-Zealand must make contracts with the accepted bidder to give a sum not less than that paid by the United States.

DISCOVERY OF GUANO.

The Senate, yesterday and today, debated at great length, and finally passed without division, a bill giving HARRIETT PARKER any rights of discovery acquired by her husband, since deceased, to certain guano islands in the North Pacific Ocean. It is said that these islands are estimated to contain 600,000,000 tons of guano.

UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. A large attendance is anticipated in view of the preparations now in progress for the Fall elections.

Amusements of the Seventeenth Ward Roughs.

At a late hour last night a serious disturbance occurred in LUTZ's saloon, No. [illegible] East Fifteenth-street, a gang of disorderly characters entering with the purpose of destroying the place. The affair was what the Police call a free fight, during which LUTZ and a man named SPAULDING were severely cut in the head. At this point the majority fled, thus escaping the Police, who, arriving on the spot, found no one but LUTZ and SPAULDING, the latter of whom was taken in custody.

Stabbing in Whitehall-Street.

About 8 o'clock last night, LAWRENCE SULLIVAN and his wife, who live at No. 1 Whitehall street, began quarreling, and presently the man followed his words with blows so savage and murderous, that JOHN O'BRIEN, an inmate of the same house, interfered. Instantly the infuriated wife-beater turned upon O'BRIEN and plunged a large knife into his abdomen, causing a very dangerous wound. SULLIVAN, being taken in custody, was conveyed to the New-street Police Station, where he was locked up. O'BRIEN was also taken to the Station-house, and, after his wounds had been dressed by a Police surgeon, was carried to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Funeral Sermon of Charles Dickens—Floral Tributes—The Monarch Insurance Company—Loss of the Walter Hood.

LONDON, June 15.—Dean STANLEY will deliver a sermon at Westminster Abbey next Sunday on the death of CHARLES DICKENS. Intense eagerness is manifested by the public to obtain places in the Abbey on the occasion. The grave of DICKENS is entirely covered with flowers, cast there by the visitors who have thronged to the spot since the burial.....The iron trade in England is just now extremely active.....The Directors of the Monarch Insurance Company, which failed some time ago, have been committed for trial on charges of fraud.....Later advices from Sidney confirm the report before received of the total loss of the London ship Walter Hood.....Further testimony in favor of the abolition of compulsory pilotage in the Mersey has been taken lately by the House of Commons Committee on that subject.

British Parliament—Debate on the Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords—Proceedings in the House of Commons—Minority Representation.

LONDON, June 15.—In the House of Lords last night Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Irish Land bill. He said, refraining from partisan topics, he would simply demonstrate the necessity for this legislation. The law, as it stood at present, was confessedly unsatisfactory. The tenure of land in Ireland was insecure, and abrupt evictions without compensation for improvements made by the tenant were common. The landlords had their grievances, too. Rents were lower and their payment less certain in Ireland than in any other country in Europe, while the interest on bonds and mortgages was greater. He referred to the difficulties landlords had with their tenants, and the outrages which had been committed, and analyzed the previous attempts at legislation on the subject. A final settlement was now sought for; it had been impossible hitherto, but now it was possible. He proceeded to show that the tendency of the present scheme was to produce prosperity, order and peace. The Duke of RICHMOND denied that there was necessity for the introduction of the bill. He read a number of letters to prove that landlords are all generous and considerate. Evictions, he said, were possible, but too few to warrant the present legislation. After urging other objections, the Duke said he should not oppose the measure for fear a worse one might follow its rejection; but he hoped certain amendments, which he suggested, would be adopted. Earl RUSSELL advocated the passage of the bill without further amendment. Lord DUFFERIN said large landlords defended the provisions as they stood and he deprecated any alteration. The Marquis of SALISBURY spoke against and the Earl of KIMBERLEY for the bill. Lord MONCK supported the measure in general, but took exceptions to some of its details. Without taking action their Lordships rose.....In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. HARDCASTLE moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Reform act. He said the object of this measure was to repeal the clause in the Reform act creating minority representation, against which he recited the objections which have over and over again been urged. Mr. GLADSTONE admitted that the principle benefited the Liberals. He thought minorities should be heard, but insisted that they always had a hearing in tripartite elections, and not unfrequently in boroughs choosing two members. In fact a party having a majority in one borough was often in the minority in another. He finally announced that in view of the intended introduction of the ballot he should vote for the repeal of the minority clause. Mr. WALTER begged for a postponement of action until the next census and a redistribution of seats had been made. Messrs. BUXTON, FAWCETT and others opposed the amendment. Mr. DISRAELI invoked a further trial of the present system, and Mr. RATHBONE thought it had not been thoroughly tested. The bill passed to a second reading by a small majority, and the House adjourned. The proceedings in the House of Commons, last evening, were mainly unimportant. Mr. CHAS. BUXTON, member for East Surrey, moved an address to the Queen, asking concurrence in the proposition for the appointment of a Commission to revise the translation of the Bible. He supported his motion in a speech of some length, taking the ground that all English-speaking countries should concur. Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply, said the Government had carefully considered the question, and thought it better to leave the subject to the ecclesiastical authorities. The revision of the Bible was of dubious utility, tedious and untimely. At length the motion was withdrawn, and soon after the House adjourned.

The Ascot Races—Events of the Opening Day—The Steamer City of Ragusa.

LONDON, June 15.—Yesterday was the first day of the Ascot races. The most important race was for the gold vase, given by Her Majesty, added to a sweepstakes of twenty sovereigns each for all ages, two miles. This was won by Sir J. HAWLEY's b. c. *Siderolite*, beating Mr. GRAHAM's ch. m. *Formosa*. The Prince of Wales Stakes of fifty sovereigns each, with 1,000 sovereigns added, for three-year olds, one mile and five furlongs, closed with ninety-two subscribers. This was won by *King o' Scots*. The following is the summary:

Mr. J. Dawson's c. King o' Scots, by King Tom, out of Katherine Logie......1
Mr. G. Jones' br. c. Astolfo......2
Mr. W. S. Crawford's Claudius......3

At the Ascot Races yesterday, in addition to the event already reported, the Maiden Plate of 100 sovereigns, for two year olds, was won by *Gunderger*, beating *Durham* second, and *Pink* third. The Queen's Stand Plate of 200 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, for all ages, with pains and penalties, was won by Mr. MERRY's b. c. *Knight of the Forest*, beating *Perfume* second, and *Digby Grand* third. The sixteenth Ascot Triennial for foals of 1866 was won by Mr. G. BRYAN's b. c. *Royal Hand* by *Stockwell*, beating Baron ROTHSCHILD's b. c. *Midsummer* second, and Mr. CHAPLIN's b. f. *Perina* third. The following races took place today: The Ascot Royal Hunt Cup, valued at 200 sovereigns, added to a handicap sweepstakes of ten sovereigns each, for all ages, two-year olds excepted, was won by Count BATTHYANY's b. h. *Typhoeus* by *Stockwell* out of *Typee*, beating Mr. T. P. OUTHWAITE's br. c. *Delphic*, second. The betting at the start was four to one against the winner, and eight to one against *Delphic*. The Ascot Stakes of twenty-five sovereigns each, with 200 added, the second to receive fifty sovereigns and the third to save his stakes, two miles and a half, was won by *Musket*, beating *Silkehand* second and *Ourie* third.....The miniature steamer *City of Ragusa*, it seems, ran ashore on the coast of Ireland, and was damaged. She put into Queenstown for repairs. She will soon sail again for New-York.....Rev. THOMAS LUBY, Mathematician of Trinity College, Dublin, died in that city last evening.

All the Year Round—The American Yachts.

LONDON, June 15.—In accordance with the wish of Mr. DICKENS, the weekly journal *All the Year Round* will remain under the charge of the eldest son.....The *Standard* is sorry to hear that the owners of the American yachts will decline to compete for the Prince of Wales Cup. It says their objection to time allowance is an insufficient excuse, and the course proposed is unexceptionable.

The Belgian Elections—Infallibility—Matrimonial Alliance Between Russia and Prussia—General European News.

BRUSSELS, June 15.—The Catholic ticket was generally successful in the recent elections. The political complexion of the new Chamber is about the same as that of the last House, and a Ministerial crisis is expected in consequence.

ROME, June 15.—The Pope has fixed the [illegible] day of July as the utmost limit of time which will be allowed the Armenians to make their submission to the Holy See. If by that time they have not reconciled themselves with Rome, excommunication will be pronounced against them.

LONDON, June 15.—Dispatches from Rome leave no doubt of the adoption by the Ecumenical Council of the dogma of infallibility as proposed to the Council, including the anathema clause. It is said that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia have met at Ems to arrange a marriage between Prince VLADIMIR, the second son of the Czar, and a Prussian Princess.....The Princess VICTORIA, wife of the Crown Prince, has given birth to a daughter.....According to official advices from Pesth, the grain crops in Eastern Europe promise a satisfactory harvest.

PARIS, June 15—Evening.—The condition of the Emperor's health has a depressing effect on the Bourse.....The son of M. LABOULAYE, who, report said, was to go to Washington, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Brussels.

VIENNA, June 15.—A convention of German teachers, now in session, have adopted a resolution favoring the exclusion of doctrinal religion from the schools, and the retention of natural religion.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—The sentence of the assassins of Count D'A[illegible], of the Austrian Legation, has been modified. They will not be imprisoned here for a term of years, as was at first contemplated. They will be exiled to Siberia at once.

BUCHAREST, June 15.—The elections throughout the Principalities have generally resulted in favor of the Anti-Muscovite Party.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Severe Earthquake in Japan—Villages Destroyed—Eruptions of a Volcano—[illegible]—Our Consul at [illegible].

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The steamship *Great Republic*, from Hong Kong May 13, and Yokohama May 21, arrived today. The trip from Japan was pleasant. A violent earthquake had occurred in Japan—the severest since the great earthquake in 1855. The accounts of the disaster are meager, but it is reported that several villages were destroyed. The great volcano of Asamayama, in the interior of the Island of Nippon, which had been quiet for centuries, is in violent eruption, accompanied by frequent earthquakes, destroying villages in that vicinity, and causing terror among the inhabitants of the Province. The Captain of the bark *Benefactor* reports having observed an active volcano at sea, 200 miles from Yokohama. Some portions of the crater are above the sea. Clouds of steam were issuing therefrom. From the deck of the vessel the water around the volcano appeared to be in a boiling condition.....The officers of the United States squadron on the Asiatic station have decided to erect a monument to the memory of the victims of the *Oneida* disaster.....The Japanese Government have granted permission for the establishment of a school for the instruction of native youths in foreign languages, and naval and military tactics.....The Japanese troops are now drilled upon the European system.....Gen. LEGENDRE, the American Consul at Amoy, was seriously ill. The American Minister at Pekin assumed the duties of his office on the 20th of April.

The Christians in Japan—The Grounds of Opposition Political Not Religious.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The State Department today received dispatches from Minister MOTLEY, at London, principally in relation to persecutions of converts to Christianity in Japan. The British, French and Prussian Governments are in accord with our own in interposing their good offices for the protection of those Christians. They will exert their moral power to this end. Force cannot be used as no treaty obligations are violated. It appears the Japanese opposition is not because the converts are Christians, but because it is feared the professed faith will render them disloyal to their Government.

POLITICAL.

Republican Nominations in Philadelphia—The Maine Republican State Convention—Hon. Sidney Perham Nominated for Governor.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—In the Second Congressional District Convention, today, there was a split, and two conventions were held in the same room. One party renominated Hon. CHARLES O'NEIL, he receiving 43 out of 47 votes. The other party, composed of forty-nine delegates, nominated JOHN V. CREELY, he receiving 26 votes. In the Third District, LEONARD MYERS was renominated for Congress by the Republicans by a nearly unanimous vote. His friends serenaded him this evening. In the Fourth District the Republicans renominated WILLIAM D. KELLEY for Congress. ROBERT P. BEATTY was nominated by the Republicans for Receiver of Taxes of this city today.

The Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff have not yet arrived at a nomination. The friends of Gen. BINGHAM succeeded in getting possession of the platform and ousted the opposing parties. The Judicial Convention nominated Judge PAXON and THOMAS K. FINLETTER for Judges of the Common Pleas and JAMES W. LYND for Judge of the District Court. ROBERT S. TITTERMARY was nominated for Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

LATER—A SHERIFF NOMINATED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The struggle in the Sheriff's Convention resulted, at a late hour this evening, in the success of W. R. LEEDS over Gen. BINGHAM, the most prominent of the several candidates.

THE MAINE GOVERNORSHIP.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 15.—The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, met in this city today. It was the largest and most exciting Convention ever held in this State; 1,300 delegates were present. Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM was nominated as candidate for Governor, receiving 667 votes to 627 for Hon. S. T. HERSEY. The nomination was made unanimous. NELSON DINGLEY, Jr., of Lewiston, presided.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 15.—The Republican Congressional Convention of this District, met in this city today, and nominated Hon. MOSES F. DUNN, of Lawrence County, for Congress. The Democratic Convention will meet on the [illegible] inst., and will renominate VOORHEES, he having no opposition.

The Cincinnati Saengerfest—Inaugural Ceremonies.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—The great meeting of the North American Saengerbund has been inaugurated in a most successful manner. The procession was large and quite attractive, and consumed one hour in passing a point. The distinguishing feature was the splendid display of banners, which has scarcely ever been equaled in Cincinnati. The line was more than three miles long. A large number of stores and manufactories were closed during the passing of the procession. The streets were densely packed with people—windows, doors and every available inch of room being occupied. The number of spectators is estimated at 100,000. The houses in almost all parts of the city were more or less decorated, but on the line of march an extensive display had been made. An immense arch has been thrown over Fourth-street, near Pike's Opera Hall, and another over Vine-street, opposite Saenger Hall. Young girls, dressed in white, were placed on each arch, with a banner and wreath of flowers, and presented bouquets to the members of the societies as they passed. Everywhere in the German part of the city the decorations were such as have never been seen here, and other parts of the city were scarcely behind in this respect. Many of the societies have brought banners, embracing some of the most distinguished in the West. At the reception concert this evening, in the Saengerfest buildings, thousands gathered about the outside long before the hour arrived for the opening of the doors. The performances opened with the Jubilee Overture, by the Cincinnati orchestra, which met with general acceptance. This was followed by the Cincinnati Singers' Greeting, composed by PHILIP WERNER, the director. The address of welcome was made by Gov. HAYES.

OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Mails Between the United States and Great Britain—Offer of the Cunard and Inman Lines Accepted by the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.—Postmaster-General CRESWELL has accepted the offers recently made by the agents of the Cunard and Inman lines of steamers to transport the mails from New-York to Great Britain and Ireland for the amount of sea postage on the mails conveyed, as full compensation for the service. The steamers of the Cunard line, leaving New-York on Thursday of each week, will convey the mails for the United Kingdom, and the steamers of the Inman line, leaving on Saturday of each week, will convey the Irish mail only to Queenstown. Under the existing arrangements the mails for Europe are regularly dispatched from New-York as follows: On Tuesdays by steamers of the Hamburg line to Plymouth, England; Cherbourg, France, and Hamburg, Germany. On Wednesdays by the steamers of the Williams & Guion line to Queenstown and Liverpool. On Thursdays by the steamers of the Cunard line to Queenstown and Liverpool, and of the North German Lloyd line to Bremen. On Saturdays by steamers of the North German Lloyd line to Southampton and Bremen, and of the Inman line, carrying the Irish mail only to Queenstown. The foregoing arrangements include all the available service afforded by the existing lines of Transatlantic steamers.

THE INDIANS.

A Party of Mounted Indians Struck by a Train—Spotted Tail and His Friends in Chicago.

CHEYENNE, W. T., June 15.—The passenger train bound East, last night, ran into a squad of mounted Indians coming round a curve, three miles East of Ogallala. Several shots were fired by the Indians, some of them taking effect in the cab. Sixteen horses were killed by the engine. No one was hurt on the train, nor was the train damaged. Robes, bows and arrows, &c., were found this morning. Companies of cavalry stationed at Ogallala are in close pursuit of the Indians.

CHICAGO, June 15.—SPOTTED TAIL, SWIFT BEAR, YELLOW HAIR and FAST BEAR, the Indian Chiefs, arrived in this city this morning, and left this afternoon for the West.

False Imprisonment of a Brother for Seventeen Years.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—JOSEPH HENRIQUES, keeper of a cigar-store corner of Fourth and Lombard streets, has been held in $5,000 bail, charged with the false imprisonment of an insane brother, who, it is alleged, has been confined in a room in the house since he was twenty-one years of age, and he is now thirty-eight years. The prisoner, though insane, was perfectly harmless, and his fleshy appearance shows that he was well fed, but his prison is described as being exceedingly filthy, resulting probably from insanity more than actual neglect. The affair has created excitement among the neighbors, who were generally not aware of the existence of such a person.

Hartford and Erie—A Motion to Institute Civil and Criminal Suits Defeated.

BOSTON, June 15.—In the Senate this afternoon the amendment of Mr. LADD instructing the Attorney-General to commence civil suits against the signers of the bond for $[illegible], and criminal suits against the parties accused of fraud in the Hartford and Erie management was voted down, nays 19, yeas 14.....The preliminary examination of CHARLES H. GRAY for selling cancelled revenue stamps resulted in holding him for trial in $1,000 bail.

PUBLIC WHARVES.

Meeting of Citizens of the Nineteenth Ward—Resolutions and Addresses.

A number of influential citizens of the Nineteenth Ward opposed to the present private monopoly of dock facilities along the water-front of the ward held a public meeting last evening at Grim's Third-avenue Garden, Nos. 789 and 791 Third-avenue, with a view to invite the attention of the Commissioners of Public Docks to the subject, and, if possible, secure the erection of public landing places at suitable intervals along the East River front.

S. D. MOULTON having been elected to preside, gave a brief statement of the objects of the meeting.

After several other addresses the following preamble and resolutions, which state very fully the object of the meeting, were unanimously passed:

Whereas, The Nineteenth Ward was constituted a Ward of the City of New-York some twenty years since—1850-'51—bounded south by Fortieth-street, north by Eighty-sixth-street, and east by East River, containing at the date of its erection comparatively few inhabitants; and

Whereas, Our famous Central Park has since been erected along its western border, attracting directly and indirectly within the limits of the Ward a resident population equal today to 70,000, running up the taxable valuation of its property to from $[illegible], in 1858, to $[illegible] in 1869; and,

Whereas, There are numerous charitable institutions, public and private, located within the boundaries of the said Ward; and its commodious and accessible water-front has induced the erection of many large manufacturing establishments, requiring vast and continuous supplies of material, fuel, &c., for the successful conduct of their several interests; and

Whereas, In the almost total absence, for years, of any safe and convenient public dock or landing-place at any point along the more than two miles of water-front of the ward, where great interests, including several branches of our fabulous building improvements, have become entirely dependent upon private favor for the privilege of discharging material, raw or otherwise, across a wharf, even at the excessive rate of $5 and $10 per day; and

Whereas, In the judgment of this meeting there is no sound reason why the good people of this Nineteenth Ward should any longer submit to these continuous inconveniencies and oppressive exactions, contributing as they do annually in the shape of taxes, so largely and liberally to the support of the municipal Government of the City; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Public Docks be and they are hereby respectfully requested to take such immediate action in the matter, if not inconsistent with the powers conferred upon them, as will afford the people and business men of the Ward immediate exemption from a long-standing inconvenience, and a series of oppressive charges by the construction of safe and convenient public landing places at reasonable intervals of distance along the water-front thereof.

Resolved, That a committee of three persons be appointed, whose duty it shall be to submit the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Commissioners of Public Docks, with such other remarks and details as may occur to them as pertinent to the question, and respectfully urge their immediate action thereupon in behalf of an oppressed community.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait upon the Commissioners of Public Docks: HENRY CLAUSSEN, G. N. WILLIAMS, CHARLES HUBER, HENRY W. SCHMIDT and S. D. MOULTON.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a late hour last evening an affray occurred in a session of Post Phil. Kearney, No. 8, [illegible] Broadway, during which EZEKIEL REEVES, of No. 25 Lewis-street, was struck with a spittoon by Col. MICHAEL BURNS, a weigher in the Custom-house, inflicting a severe cut in the head. REEVES was making a speech at the time, but it has not been ascertained that he gave any direct provocation for the assault. The injured man was taken to Police Head-quarters, where he received surgical aid. Col. BURNS has not been arrested.

THE RACES.

Fourth and Last Day of the Jerome Park Meeting.

A Brilliant Assemblage and Lively Sport.

Lobelia Wins the Hurdle Race; Helmbold the Handicap; Glenelg the Consolation Purse; and Rapture the Hunter Plate—Scenes and Incidents.

Yesterday morning there could be no mistake about the weather. From his first appearance the sun showed that he meant business and a grateful breeze that continued throughout the day, only succeeded in tempering the sultry and steady heat. The patrons of the equine sport who went by rail, were not, however, much benefited even by that. The Harlem Railroad Company evidently imagined that it would be an additional boon to their passengers to shut them up in an atmosphere closely resembling the caldarium of a Turkish bath. In order to effect this, the trains went up in each case about four cars short of what was requisite to convey the people who wanted to go. The overplus was distributed wherever there was standing room inside, and wherever there was hanging room outside. The compressibility of the human frame were severely tested, and that nobody was knocked off in passing through the tunnel must be ascribed rather to the cohesive power of the groups who overhung the platforms than to the good management of the officials of the line. Enterprising conductors were seen to dive inside with the benevolent intention of "packing them," but as they were not observed coming out again, it is presumed they sank exhausted under the effort. As the train sped along the unhappy inmates of the cars might have been seen turning their fevered countenances to catch the breeze, and casting wistful glances at the cows that were quietly chewing the cud under shady trees in the bush-green meadows.

OUTSIDE THE COURSE.

The human sardine-boxes at length disgorged their contents, and their number being very limp and generally reduced, made the best of their way to the course. Then might be seen the inevitable string of country wagons rushing distractedly through the crowd in search of a fare, the main purpose of their coming out being apparently subordinate to the desire of the rustic Jehus for one day more to enjoy the luxury of driving furiously. There, also, might have been seen the industrious brigade of niggers, who waylaid the gate, and laid violent hands upon dusty pedestrians, assuring them of the prime necessity of being brushed, on account of the lots of ladies who were inside. The rising importance of what may be termed the popular club-house, being the plateau outside of the grounds in front of the Park View House, was yesterday very manifest. Citizens with an eye to economy, and to whom the precincts of the stand were too confined, had assembled here in considerable force, and had adorned the grassy expanse with large numbers of their female friends. Loud praises might be heard here of the varied advantages of the situation, and of the undoubted inducement it presented by saving sundry dollars.

ON THE COURSE.

Inside the show of vehicles was scarcely so large as on some of the previous days. The Club stand was far from being so well filled, and the precincts of the Club-house were some degrees less gay than on the opening day. In the last-named quarter the dowagers appeared to preponderate yesterday. On the verandahs there was lots of "quips and cranks and wreathed smiles," and more of the lotos-laden calm of "a land where it was always afternoon." Nevertheless there was beauty and brilliancy, wealth and wit and fashion, and an air of serene enjoyment well befitting the place and time. On the pool stand the concourse was considerable and $10 bills were floating about as briskly as ever. There was no false starts to irritate the bettors who came for business, and just the requisite number of surprises to maintain a lively interest in the progress of the sport. The splendid finish made in the third race by Mr. BELMONT's *Glenelg*, and the fine running made by Mr. BARCLAY's *Rapture* in the sixth awakened something like positive enthusiasm, and gave a faint foretaste of the thousand-throated roar that will one day hail the winners of our great national racing event.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIANS.

The sensation of the day was the arrival of the red men. They came in two omnibuses, under the guidance of Gen. SMITH, and were accommodated with seats at the upper end of the stand. The dark blanket rag which they kept round their shoulders looked like a very warm covering for the season, but did not appear greatly to embarrass them. There were numerous inquiries made as to the whereabouts of RED CLOUD, but it appeared that he had gone out before the rest of his party and had evidently been conducted elsewhere.

The chiefs who were present appeared to derive much amusement from the sport. The third race was particularly enjoyed by them, even the indifference of the squaws giving way before the exciting finish. RICHARD, the half caste interpreter, seemed rather bored by the somewhat too marked attention bestowed upon his friends. He stated that they had asked no questions about what they saw, appearing to understand it perfectly, and he seemed to suppose that in the absence of RED CLOUD, the opinions of any of the rest were of little consequence. After a short stay they seemed to find the attentions of the crowd rather oppressive, and departed as they had come, the older squaws waving graceful adieus to the good-byes of the onlookers.

THE FINALE.

With two walks over, and the accident that interrupted the last race, the day's sport was concluded at an earlier hour than usual. As the green lanes of Fordham became once more crowded with pedestrians, the dust clouds began to rise from Central-avenue, and receding along swiftly to avoid the gathering thunder-storm, the long line of vehicles went flashing homeward. On the way to the depot the [illegible] professor of three-card monte, who has stuck faithfully to the meeting, was found to be reinforced by a companion in the art. Then did the two continue their persuasive accents to induce "gentlemen who had lost money at the races to try their luck, and win it back." The victims however did not appear greatly inclined to swallow the bait, and the gentlemen who had won money seemed disposed to keep it. Stool-pigeons, it is true, made wondrous runs of luck, and went through all the complicated phases of their special functions. But the general public seemed disposed to look on merely, and then quickly hasten off to catch the train. The process of packing and scrambling recommenced, and that rigidly curtailed allowance of cars gave another Turkish bath experience, with the additional advantage of having the shower, with which that operation usually concludes, accessible by stepping out to the platforms. But the good temper of the crowd came triumphantly out of the ordeal, and winners, losers and indifferent spectators seemed alike able to carry with them pleasant memories of the Spring meeting of 1870.

Detailed Account of the Races—Condition and Characteristics of the Horses—How They Conducted Themselves—The Time of Each Contest.

Yesterday concluded the Spring Meeting of the American Jockey Club, at Jerome Park, being the racing of Saturday postponed on account of the heavy rain on that day. A finer day than yesterday could not have been desired for the sports of the turf, although it was rather sultry during the afternoon in the full blaze of the midsummer sun. The attendance was very large, the number of those patronizing the route by road being unprecedentedly great, for the public are getting thoroughly disgusted with the wretched management displayed by the officials of the Harlem Railroad. Although a train was advertised to start from the City at 1½ P. M., it did not leave Forty-second-street until 2 P. M., and went at such a slow rate that the great majority of those who went by it missed the hurdle race, and the consequence was that instead of paying for admission into the course, having missed their principal attraction, they preferred going up to the Park View House grounds and witnessing the remaining races from the commanding elevation there free of charge. This was a serious drawback to the interest of the meeting. As Mr. WILLIAM VANDERBILT is one of the stewards of the meeting just terminated, he ought in justice to the Club and to the public inquire into the cause of the wretched management of the officials connected with the line of rail of which he is the recognized head. The route by road was never so extensively patronized, and an almost unbroken double line of elegant equipages extended from the entrance of the Central Park to the gates of the Course. On the road the two most striking turnouts were the four-in-hand of Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, driven by himself, dark browns, and admirably matched; and Mr. HELMBOLD's magnificent six-in-hand team of bright bays; the two wheelers *Hambletonians*; the middle pair *Abdallahs*, and the leaders Kentucky bred *Mambrinos*. They are all admirably matched in size, color and action, and a finer team cannot, probably, be produced. Of double teams, the number was so great that we cannot begin to particularise; but both in elegance, style, fashion and quantity, no other City in the Union could rival them.

The racing of the day was not of a very high quality, although the favorites got beat in every race except one. *Lobelia* won the hurdle race, for her clever rider, HUGH GAFFNEY, took her to the front directly the flag dropped, and the mare jumping the hurdles cleanly and cleverly throughout, she beat her only really dangerous opponent, *Oysterman*, easily at the finish. *Bohannon* was engaged in the Hunter Plate, where $1,000 was to be divided between the owner and rider of the winning horse, and this was a more tempting prize than the $600 purse for the hurdle race, although only a few of the betting fraternity saw it in this light. *Viley* is a rank duffer, and his owners must have realized the fact by this time, for he has cut a contemptible figure in every race he has started in at this meeting. *Bacon* was a cripple to commence with, and he broke down hopelessly in this race. *Lobelia*, therefore, had only *Oysterman* to beat, and she did it.

In the Jockey Club handicap only *Helmbold*, *Legatee* and *Sanford* started, and the race proved a hollow thing for the first named. He made a waiting race of it for a mile and three-quarters to *Sanford* and *Legatee*, and then caused many to imagine that a good horse could have beaten him yesterday in this race. The truth is, that as soon as his rider allowed him his head, and that was not until they had fairly rounded the turn into the homestretch, he shot past his horses as if they were standing, and leaving them at every stride, won in a canter by three lengths. This is the tenth successive race (including walks over) that the namesake of the Broadway chemist has won, and he has several valuable engagements before him. He was purchased by Mr. BABCOCK in the Spring of last year at Cincinnati for the small figure of $1,000, and yesterday his owner, when asked to name his price, replied "$25,000!" The rumor that a well-known sporting gentleman of this city is part owner in *Helmbold* is, we are authorized to state, entirely without foundation; Mr. BABCOCK owning him altogether.

The defeat of *Vespucius* by *Glenelg* in the Consolation Purse, created quite a sensation, and the takers of odds were jubilant at the result, although before the race so much money went on *Glenelg* as to make him as good a favorite as *Vespucius*. The result, we believe, surprised both owner and trainer of the winner, the former not having backed him, in consequence of a severe attack of colic the horse had had on the Sunday previous. Still many experienced judges fancied the horse when they saw the splendid condition in which JACOB PINCUS had brought his horses to the post, (as indeed he invariably does when he runs them,) and they backed him spiritedly in consequence. *Vespucius* made the running, thinking to get away from his rival, but, although *Glenelg* got off badly, almost stopping stock still when the flag fell, he stuck closely to the favorite and beat him on the last quarter in the hollowest style imaginable.

The three-mile race being a walk over for *Helmbold*, and *Athlete* receiving forfeit of $250 in the match with *Penton*, the Hunter Plate, (so called in compliment to that distinguished and staunch supporter of the turf, JOHN HUNTER, Esq.,) was the next race. Six horses entered, and five ran, but the race was confined to *Rapture* and *Edenton*, for, of the others, *Bohannon* (who, if reserved for this race, had no earthly show to win it after they had started,) *Viley* and *Pontoon*, none ever showed in front. *Rapture*, finely and steadily ridden by Mr. BERESFORD, made the running throughout, and although Mr. CARTER did all he possibly could with *Edenton*, he could not reach *Rapture* and had to be content with second place. The final scrub match between two cripples is unworthy of mention.

THE HURDLE RACE.

This race was for a purse of $600, had five entries and starters. These were: *Lobelia*, *Viley*, *Oysterman*, *Bacon*, and *Bohannon*. The betting was very heavy, *Bohannon* selling for $200; *Lobelia*, $160; *Oysterman*, $70; *Bacon*, $65; and *Viley*, $25. The race is easily described. *Lobelia* made the running three lengths before *Oysterman*, *Bacon* third, and *Viley* last; all jumping the hurdles well except *Bohannon*, *Bacon*, and *Viley*. The mare retained her lead throughout, nothing being within lengths of her, except *Oysterman*, in any part of the race, and she won cleverly by two lengths in 3:37¼; *Bohannon* a bad third.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle-race, handicap for all ages; premium $600; entrance money to be given to the second horse; one and three-quarter miles, over six hurdles.

J. Thompson's br. m. Lobelia, aged, by Bonny Scotland, dam Capitola, 145 pounds......1
D. McDaniels' br. h. Oysterman, Jr., 6 years, by Oysterman, dam by Phil. Brown, 150 pounds......2
C. F. Elwes' b. g. Bohannon, 6 years, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, 154 pounds......3
H. B. Todd's b. h. W. F. Bacon, aged, by Lexington, dam Kate Hays, 147 pounds......0
Lloyd & Alloway's b. h. Viley, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star, 140 pounds......0
Time—3:37¼.

THE JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

The Jockey Club Handicap, two miles, was a sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added. There were eighteen entries, of which only three started—*Helmbold*, *Sanford* and *Legatee*. The pool-betting was: *Helmbold*, $1,000; *Sanford*, $300; *Legatee*, $420. *Sanford* cut out the running, with *Legatee* in close attendance for the first mile and three-quarters, when *Helmbold* went in front, had his horses safe in a few strides, and won the race by three lengths in a common canter. Time—3:44.

SECOND RACE.—Jockey Club Handicap; a sweepstakes for all ages; two miles; $100 entrance, half forfeit; $30 if declared; $1,000 added.

W. R. Babcock's ch. c. Helmbold, 4 years, 111 pounds......1
J. Eckerson's ch. c. Sanford, 5 years, 111 pounds......2
Gov. O. Bowie's b. c. Legatee, 4 years, 100 pounds......3
Time—3:44.

THE CONSOLATION PURSE.

The Consolation Purse of $500, for beaten horses, had only *Vespucius* and *Glenelg* to run for it. The betting was even before the start, and *Vespucius*, ridden by PALMER, made the running at a strong pace for a mile and a half, when he began to come back; and HENNESSEY, on *Glenelg*, who had made a patient, waiting race of it, challenged him, had him beaten in a few strides, and won the race by six lengths in a canter. Time—3:16¾.

THIRD RACE.—Consolation Premium, $500 for all ages; one and three-quarter miles; for horses beaten during this meeting; [illegible] more than once allowed 7 pounds.

A. Belmont's b. h. Glenelg, 4 years, by Citadel, dam Babta, 108 pounds......1
Purdy & Withers' ch. h. Vespucius, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Columbia, 106 pounds......2
Time—3:16¾.

THE HUNTER PLATE.

The Hunter Plate of $1,000, two miles, gentlemen riders, had five runners—*Rapture*, 132 pounds, BERESFORD; *Edenton*, 150 pounds, CARTER; *Bohannon*, 155 pounds, ELWES; *Viley*, 140 pounds, HECKSCHER, and *Pontoon*, 140 pounds, PURDY, Jr. *Pontoon* sold for $410, *Edenton* $400, *Bohannon* $300, *Viley* $100, *Rapture* $100. *Rapture*'s rider took her to the front at once, and making the pace strong, had only *Edenton* in the race with her after the first half mile, and she won after a fine finish from that horse by a length. *Viley* was a bad third; *Bohannon* fourth. Time—3:49.

SIXTH RACE.—The Hunter Plate of $1,000 (given by subscription,) to be divided between the rider and owner of the winning horse; a handicap for all ages; to be ridden by members of the Club; two miles.

H. S. Barclay's b. m. Rapture, 4 years, by Lapidist, dam Parachute, 132 pounds......1
Harry Russell's b. h. Edenton, 4 years, by Ulverston, dam Amanda, 150 pounds......2
C. F. Elwes' b. g. Bohannon, 6 years, by Simon Kenton, dam by Boston, 155 pounds......3
Lloyd & Alloway's b. h. Viley, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Silver Star, 140 pounds......0
Gov. O. Bowie's ch. h. Pontoon, 4 years, by Donatello, dam Undine, 140 pounds......0
Time—3:49.

CURRENT NOTES.

Commencement at Harvard July 28.

SLY & STRAIGHT is an Elmira firm.

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS' last words were: "Not long."

A State Labor Convention is to be held in Jacksonville, Fla., July 4.

A Providence undertaker has a pleasant habit of sending his card to all the sick persons he can hear of.

H. H. HELPER announces that he is a conservative candidate for Congress in the North Carolina Sixth District.

The Republicans of Butler County, Penn., formally recommend Hon. R. McJUNKIN, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, for Congress.

Hon. WILLIAM H. PUNSHON, of Baltimore, is to be inaugurated as President of Dickinson College, on Wednesday, July 6.

The Alumni of Bowdoin College, Maine, residing in Chicago and vicinity, are to form an association.

JOHN Y. MASON has been elected President of the Princeton College Alumni Association of Maryland. This only social reunion is to take place on Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The Vermont Democratic State Convention is to be held in Montpelier to-morrow. It will nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and State Treasurer.

The Cincinnati Gazette reports that unless the Observatory in that city is speedily supplied with funds it must be abandoned, and the glass one of the best in the country, sold.

TRAUGOTT KRACKBROGG, of Louisville, who only a few weeks ago induced a beautiful young lady to take his name, is in jail for beating her cruelly.

The New-Orleans Times asserts that some sad news received recently "dropped like a great stone into the well of a world's heart, and splashed the water into its eyes."

Nearly fifty guests at the principal hotel in Los Angeles, Cal., were poisoned recently, and three employes in the hotel have been arrested on suspicion. The guests were all very sick, but fortunately no deaths occurred.

A Boston woman refused to permit her husband to go on a fishing excursion, "because he was very apt to be drowned when he went upon the water, and, moreover, did not know how to swim any more than a goose."

The Toledo Board of Trade has appointed a committee to co-operate with a similar committee in Cincinnati in reference to the Convention to be held in November to urge the enlargement of the Miami and Erie Canal between Toledo and Cincinnati. It has also informed the Commercial Convention of business men of this State, and will send five delegates to the same.

The Auburn News now says, that the great scheme projected by capitalists of Auburn and other cities, and to rival the old Merchants' Union Express Company in the extent of its operations and the amount of money invested, is not what is generally known by the name of an "express" company, being more of what may be called a quick transit tontiney.

The Chicago Post, alluding to the manner in which the late proclamation by Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, is treated by the Democratic Press, expresses the belief that had one of these prints been published 2,000 years ago on the banks of the Euphrates, it would have had a column concerning the first murder, headed: "Great Outrage on Cain! His Crops Destroyed by Abel's Sheep!! Cain Defends Himself!"

A Missouri paper, the Middletown Banner, tells a horrible story, how a circus band, riding in that village on top of the cage of lions, were precipitated among the infuriated beasts by the horses becoming frightened and dashing the carriage against a large stone; and how three of the band were killed and half devoured, and four others terribly lacerated. All this on the 12th of last month—and it all may be true.

The real and personal property of California is returned by the Assessors at an aggregate not exceeding $250,000,000. The San Francisco Bulletin asserts that this is greatly under the true value, and it believes that if full and exact property statistics can be obtained, California values will be found at least three times larger than they are returned by the assessors, and that San Francisco values alone will foot up at least $200,000,000.

Recent Honolulu papers announce the death of Hon. JOHN II., "another of the noblest and best among the Hawaiians who have become identified with the advancement of the nation." He was for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court, and at the time of his death was a Privy Councillor and member of the House of Nobles. For more than forty years he was identified with the missionary cause, having been a devoted and sincere Christian.

Boston people were in much doubt as to the probable result of the Maine Republican State Convention certainly, until they read yesterday morning's Advertiser. The Augusta correspondent of that trustworthy paper said: "In view of all the fixtures that are made both by day and night for this devoutly to be wished for tribute that we owe ten thousand times to the greatest genius of our day, I have no doubt our book publishers and editors and theatrical managers will pact on these committees and aid the fund in this City and Boston.

EUGENE BEERS, No. 13 Cedar-street.

UNCURRENT NOTES.

The Pacific Bond and Other Forgeries—Long and Successful Pursuit of the Counterfeit Plates.

It will be remembered that in November last a nest of counterfeiters on Staten Island was invaded by Superintendent JOURDAN, Col. WHITELEY, Chief of the United States Detectives, and Capt. KILBY, who succeeded in arresting five noted operators and recovering a large number of the utensils of their notorious trade. The prisoners were persons known as GARRETSON, FRENCH, QUINN, BIFFORD and KEARTON, who had long been in the counterfeiting business, and who had finally become possessed of evidence showing that the conspirators were preparing to flood the country with "bogus" United States notes and counterfeit bonds of several railroads. GARRETSON, who was noted as one of the most skillful artists in his line, turned informer, and of the conspiracy, and his revelations were necessary only qualifying the work of the false notes and bonds upon the public, and but for the early notification of their contemplated proceedings and the skill and activity displayed by the officials in making use of the information to the discomfiture of the counterfeiters at the inception of their enterprise, the public would have suffered a very severe loss.

But the efforts of Superintendent JOURDAN did not end with the arrest of Staten Island. It was found after the event that an extremely ingenious plate of the Pacific Railroad, which was their chief stock in trade, was still missing. So long as it was not in official possession, there was an abominably close chance of its being used to the most unscrupulous purposes, and a counterfeit bond which would be so undistinguishable from the genuine as to become readily current in the market, and to mislead, if not ruin, its purchaser. After a time the detectives were satisfied that it had descended to Europe, and Detective FARLEY was dispatched to Europe, and followed up from the beginning, was most absorbed to follow the clue in hand. Upon arriving in Liverpool he put himself in communication with Inspector CARTHER, of the Detective Police of that city, and these two officers proceeded to Paris where they succeeded in finding the plates in possession of a notorious character, who had been "wanted" for some time, and who was only awaiting the arrival of GARRETSON, who but for his timely arrest, would long before that time have been in Paris, producing the bonds in such quantity and quality as to have ruined thousands of persons. The detectives refuse to give the name or any particulars of the man, person in whose possession the plates were found, lest they may be used as incendiary missiles.

Yesterday Detective FARLEY reached the City in the steamer City of Brooklyn, and delivered the plates to Superintendent JOURDAN. It was conceded by all who saw them, that no better specimens of the kind had ever been produced, and that if they had been left in the hands of the outlaws they would have convulsed the financial world.

Capture of a Counterfeiter—Seizure of $2,500 in Bad Money.

A notorious character named GEORGE MORRIS was arrested by one of Col. WHITELEY'S secret service assistants at the corner of Broadway and Amity-street, yesterday, with $2,500 in bad money in his possession. The money was all in counterfeit $20 bills on the City National Bank of Utica. The accused was represented to be a confederate of DAILEY, the gang who manufactured and extensively uttered, Col. WHITELEY'S detectives during last week. He waived an examination before Commissioner BETTS, and was subsequently held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The chances are all in favor of his being sent to State Prison.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Routine of Business Accomplished—The Street-Cleaning Bundle.

The Board of Health met yesterday at the usual hour, President BOSWORTH in the chair, and Commissioners Stephen Smith, Ceconi, Mullaly, Manierre, Gross and Carnochan being present. Applications for orders were presented from the Attorney; suits were ordered to be commenced in ten cases of violations of the tenement-house laws, and in twelve cases for non-compliance with the orders of the Board. The Committee on Vital Statistics made a report recommending that a copy of the annual report of the Board, and copies of the weekly statistics of mortality be sent to Paris, for distribution at the Exposition of the scientists of that city, which was ordered to be done. The same Committee reported a resolution defining the duties of the Deputy Registrar of Records, which was adopted. The Committee on Street Cleaning being called, Mr. MULLALY muttered "progress," and the weekly reports of the Police Captains as to complaints of the contractor to clean the streets according to contract were again successfully smothered.

An ordinance was presented intended to prevent the practice referred to in the report of Dr. BOSWORTH, Registrar of Records, as to undertakers removing dead bodies from one point to another without permit, which was referred to the Committee on Law.

Permits were granted to occupy cellars as human habitations at Nos. 61 and 63 East Seventh-street, and in all other application for the same no action was taken.

Communications being in order, one was read from Gov. HOFFMAN, stating that he had transmitted copies of the resolutions of the Board relating to warehouses at Quarantine to the Senators and Representatives of New-York in Congress, and Senator RAMSEY, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, had intimated his disposition to remove the difficulties from the City, as the state of affairs near least it was referred to the Sanitary Committee. One Lieut. RAMSHORN, of the Tyrannus, notified the Board that he has a sure and reliable cure for hydrophobia, but the Board having heard of the matter before, ordered the letter on file. A letter from the Water Purveyor made a demand for the transfer of all public drinking hydrants to the Department of Public Works, as required by the new law, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

A report forbidding an ordinance to prevent the sale or use of dangerous kerosene was referred to the Committee on Law.

The subject of street-cleaning again came up, by Commissioner MULLALY offering a resolution that the work of daily cleaning the streets in infected districts, which has been discontinued by order of the Board, be resumed by the City Sanitary Inspectors. It was explained that these have been employed at disinfecting and marshaling and hability for disease in these districts since the daily cleaning of the streets was commenced. Most street being especially instanced for the almost total disappearance of relapsing fever. After considerable debate and numerous explanations, the resolution was adopted. Dr. MORAN reported the sanitary condition of improved streets as requiring cleaning, by the Board, which was referred to the Committee, and the Board adjourned until Monday.

WRONGS OF SEAMEN.

How they are Maltreated on Shipboard and on Land—How Sailor Officers Sometimes Escape Punishment—Call for Prompt Measures of Relief.

The ill-treatment which sailors often suffer from tyrannical officers while at sea, and the difficulties which beset their way in bringing the offenders before the Courts for punishment, have formed the subject of a correspondence between Geo. JOSEPH H. JACKSON, United States Assistant District-Attorney, and the American Seamen's Friend Society. The former gentleman refers to the matter as follows:

Instances of abusive treatment of seamen at the hands of their officers are alarmingly numerous. These are too often suppressed by imposing on land. Even when the Federal Government, through its District-Attorney and its assistants, does all in its power to punish offenders on the high seas, such are usually the perplexities, and so little satisfaction when they arrive in port that they are the victims of those in league with their guilty officers, as well as of other delays, that the Department of Government, instead of detaining them in a House of Detention, and giving a witness fee to each day he is kept, and always I am referred to the Sanitary Committee. One Lieut. RAMSHORN, of the Tyrannus, notified the Board that he has a sure and reliable cure for hydrophobia, but the Board having heard of the matter before, ordered the letter on file. A letter from the Water Purveyor made a demand for the transfer of all public drinking hydrants to the Department of Public Works, as required by the new law, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

A report forbidding an ordinance to prevent the sale or use of dangerous kerosene was referred to the Committee on Law.

The subject of street-cleaning again came up, by Commissioner MULLALY offering a resolution that the work of daily cleaning the streets in infected districts, which has been discontinued by order of the Board, be resumed by the City Sanitary Inspectors. It was explained that these have been employed at disinfecting and marshaling and hability for disease in these districts since the daily cleaning of the streets was commenced. Most street being especially instanced for the almost total disappearance of relapsing fever. After considerable debate and numerous explanations, the resolution was adopted. Dr. MORAN reported the sanitary condition of improved streets as requiring cleaning, by the Board, which was referred to the Committee, and the Board adjourned until Monday.

WRONGS OF SEAMEN.

How they are Maltreated on Shipboard and on Land—How Sailor Officers Sometimes Escape Punishment—Call for Prompt Measures of Relief.

The ill-treatment which sailors often suffer from tyrannical officers while at sea, and the difficulties which beset their way in bringing the offenders before the Courts for punishment, have formed the subject of a correspondence between Geo. JOSEPH H. JACKSON, United States Assistant District-Attorney, and the American Seamen's Friend Society. The former gentleman refers to the matter as follows:

Instances of abusive treatment of seamen at the hands of their officers are alarmingly numerous. These are too often suppressed by imposing on land. Even when the Federal Government, through its District-Attorney and its assistants, does all in its power to punish offenders on the high seas, such are usually the perplexities, and so little satisfaction when they arrive in port that they are the victims of those in league with their guilty officers, as well as of other delays, that the Department of Government, instead of detaining them in a House of Detention, and giving a witness fee to each day he is kept, and always I am referred to the Sanitary Committee. One Lieut. RAMSHORN, of the Tyrannus, notified the Board that he has a sure and reliable cure for hydrophobia, but the Board having heard of the matter before, ordered the letter on file. A letter from the Water Purveyor made a demand for the transfer of all public drinking hydrants to the Department of Public Works, as required by the new law, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

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THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

Action of the Merchants and the Collector.

Cargoes Sent to Other Ports for Discharge—The Laws Governing the Health Officer.

The difficulty between the merchants of this City and the Health Officer of this port has assumed such gigantic one as would seem to justify the Collector in exercising the authority vested in him, and if he should employ the means at his command it is quite probable that there may be a collision. The excitement of the merchants was intense yesterday, and the action of the Health Officer was the chief topic of discussion. The Collector was appealed to, but the most that he could do under the present aspect of affairs was to give advice, stating, however, that if necessary he would use the powers at his command to enforce the revenue regulations.

A SERIOUS THREAT BY THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Health Officer, it is asserted, declared that if consignees or masters of vessels do not promptly with his directions and discharge the cargoes released from Quarantine into the storage designated by him, he will keep the vessels forty days further, that if any lighters are sent down to Quarantine cannot there that he employs, he will attack and quarantine them. In case he should attempt to carry out the latter portion of his alleged threat, and should seize lighters which are licensed by the Custom-house, the Collector would distribute informs and that then might be a collision. Two vessels from Rio, laden with coffee, consigned to a prominent house here, arrived a few days ago. The Captains were notified to discharge into lighters, which would take the cargo to Baltimore—that being the destination. The Health Officer vowed not allow the ships to come up to the City unless they went to TOBIN'S stores, (Atlantic Dock,) and would not permit the coffee to be lightered up in any other craft than those which he designated. If his orders were complied with it would involve an additional expense to the consignees of $1,250 each cargo, and this they were not willing to incur. The masters of the vessels were the others ordered to Baltimore, and attempting to come up for orders, and go to Baltimore and there land the cargoes. The masters have a clear right to do, and if the Health Officer should interfere to prevent, the consequences might be serious.

MERCHANTS SENDING CARGOES TO OTHER PORTS.

Within a few days, and since this quarrel became an open one, two vessels have been sent to New-Haven to discharge their cargoes of sugar, instead of bringing them to this port, where they would be subjected to detention and great expense.

The merchants claim that the powers of the Health Officer, if persisted in, will give the commerce of this port a blow from which it will not soon recover. Already consignees of vessels to arrive had preparing to send their ships to other ports, as soon as they shall be released, and will continue to do so until relief is afforded.

THE COLLECTOR'S VIEW.

The Collector claims, as has been stated in the Times, that as soon as the Health Officer releases a vessel from Quarantine it is free of his jurisdiction. The vessel may then proceed to any port which may be designated by the owner or consignee, provided such port is located according to law; or the cargo may be lightered up to the City in any craft the owner or consignee may select, provided it is not a Custom-house. This view the Collector asserts is correct, and he will do all that he can to sustain it.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.

The merchants claim that the charges for service at Quarantine are exorbitant. For instance, coffee in bags can be lightered from below at 6 or 8 cents per bag, while the Quarantine charges for this service are 18 cents. Sugar in hogsheads can be handled for 60 to 65 cents, while 90 cents are demanded. Oatmeal is also charged 18 cents, and it is stated that where one or two hogs only are required on a cask, half a dozen will be charged for.

The Quarantine Commissioners seem to have no control over the Health Officer. The communication sent them the other day from the Health Officer of Brooklyn, (Dr. COGHLANE,) demanding by what law Dr. CARNOCHAN acted, remains unanswered, and probably the best reply they can make will be found in the subjoined extracts from the laws relative to Quarantine in the port of New-York. From these it would appear that Dr. CARNOCHAN has no warrant for the course he pursues, and that he had no power to enforce the threats he is said to have made.

THE LAWS REGULATING QUARANTINE.

Section 9 of the act of April 20, 1863, is as follows:

Vessels arriving at the port of New-York shall be subject to quarantine as follows: 1. All vessels from any place where disease, subject to quarantine, existed at the time of their departure, or which shall have arrived at any such place, and proceeded thence to New-York, or on board of which, during the voyage, any case of such disease shall have occurred, arriving between the first day of April and the first day of November, shall remain at quarantine for at least thirty days after their arrival, and at least twenty days after their cargo shall have been discharged, or all such vessels may be put under quarantine at the Quarantine Ground, and may proceed to the City of New-York with the approval of the Quarantine Commissioners, shall secure good a permit for said vessel or cargo, or both, if required. 2. From any place (including ports in Africa, the Asiatic Ports, Mediterranean, or any ports in West Indies, Bermuda, or Western Islands, or from any place in America, in the climate thereof, from which they take most of Cape Cod, and all vessels from any port of Cape Cod, during the voyage, or while at the port of their departure, any person shall have been sick, or arriving between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November, shall be subject to quarantine, and remain in the last subdivision of the section shall, on their arrival at the quarantine ground, be subject to visitation by the Health Officer, but shall not be detained beyond the time necessary for the examination and report thereon, unless they shall have had on board during the voyage, any case of quarantinable disease, in which case they shall be subject to such quarantine and regulations as the Health Officer and Quarantine Commissioners shall prescribe.

The vessels in question have not had on board any quarantinable disease whatever, and therefore cannot legally be detained.

MERCHANDISE CLASSIFIED.

Section 12 of the same act classifies merchandise as follows:

For the purpose of sanitary measures, merchandise shall be arranged in three classes:

1. Merchandise to be submitted to an obligatory quarantine and to purification.

2. Merchandise subject to an optional quarantine; and,

3. Merchandise exempt from quarantine.

The first class comprises clothing, personal baggage, beds, bedding, and all other articles of linen, hair, wool, and all other articles of animals, cotton, hemp and woolens. The second class comprehends sugar, silks and linen and cattle. The third class comprehends all merchandise not enumerated in the other two classes.

SEC. 12. With existing quarantinable disease on board, or if there have been any such disease on board within the last days, or if proceeding merchandise of the first class shall be landed, or shall remain on board the house. Merchandise of the second class may be admitted to pratique immediately, or transferred to the warehouse, during the time of detainment, at the option of the Health Officer, with due regard to the sanitary conditions of the port. Merchandise of the third class shall be declared free, and admitted without unnecessary delay.

WHEN A VESSEL MAY BE DETAINED.

SEC. 13. If a vessel, though not having had during the voyage any case of quarantinable disease, yet be found to be in a condition which the Health Officer shall deem dangerous to the public health, the vessel and cargo shall be detained until the case shall have been considered; the decision of the Health Officer, however, to be in such cases shall be reported to the Board within 24 hours. Vessels in an unhealthy state, whether there has been sickness on board or not, shall not be allowed pratique until they shall have been broken out, duly cleansed and ventilated.

That the Health Officer cannot prevent a vessel leaving port before breaking bulk is clear from section 19, which is as follows:

A SHIP MAY PUT TO SEA.

SEC. 19. A vessel shall have the right, before breaking bulk, of putting to sea in preference to being quarantined, in the exercise of this right, if the vessel have not arrived at her port of destination, the bill of health shall be returned.

OWNERS MAY EMPLOY THEIR OWN LIGHTERS.

The following section (20) gives permission to the Health Officer to allow the owners to employ their own lighters:

SEC. 20. The Health Officer, in the Quarantine, shall charge and manage of vessels and merchandise in Quarantine, and the owners of such vessels or owners to employ lighterage and men on their own vessels, if all persons so employed, however, shall be subject to the control and direction for the protection of the public health as those under the Health Officer for the same service by the Health Officer.

APPEALS FROM THE HEALTH OFFICER.

The Commissioners of Quarantine cannot well plead that they have no authority to interfere in the present quarrel in the face of section 28, which is as follows:

SEC. 28. Any person aggrieved by any decision or direction of the Health Officer, may appeal therefrom to the Commissioners of Quarantine, who shall constitute a Board of Appeal; the said Board shall have power to affirm, reverse or modify the decision, order or direction appealed from, and the decision of said Board thereon shall be final.

They may argue, however, that no appeal has been made to them.

COMPENSATION FOR EMPLOYES.

The following extract from the laws of 1870 appears to be the only authority which the Commissioners of Quarantine have to determine the compensation which the employes of the Health Officer shall receive, and this is very ambiguous:

And to enable the Health Officer to enforce that sanitary discipline among the employes of said establishment which is necessary to the prompt and efficient discharge of his duties, all of said employes, as well as all persons required by law to be licensed for service under quarantine, shall be selected and licensed, and may at pleasure be dismissed by him; and the compensation and charges for services of all persons so selected or licensed shall be fixed and determined by said Commissioners, in conjunction with the Health Officer, the Mayor of the City of New-York, the President of the Board of Aldermen of said City, and the Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

The Quarantine Commissioners appointed under the Act of 1869 are the Mayor of the City, and other gentlemen named in the act, and have the matter to be settled with the Mayor and the Health Officer.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Resignation of President Lawrence—Election of Mr. Bernard Smyth as President—Prizes for Proficiency in the German Language.

The New-York Board of Education met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. LAWRENCE in the chair.

A communication was read from the City Superintendent, stating that during the month of May twenty-four schools and 244 classes had been examined. Of these classes 120 were creditable and seventy-six excellent. The number of scholars on register was 105,254, and the average daily attendance 86,726.

A resolution by Mr. WOOD was adopted, directing the Principles of schools to report every two weeks the names of teachers reporting for duty after 9½ A. M.

A communication was received from Mrs. ANNA OTTENDORFER, stating that in order to promote and stimulate the study of the German language in the Female Normal College, she will place in the hands of the Board of Education a sum equal to the interest received therefrom to be expended in prizes for best and second best scholars of the Female Normal School in German, elocution and composition, the medals to be awarded by a Committee of experts, and the first prize to be given in July, 1871.

The thanks of the Board were ordered to be transmitted to Mrs. OTTENDORFER, and her liberality commended.

The contract for supplying the public schools with coal during 1871 was awarded to WM. MIDDLETON at $5 50 per ton, and the contract of wood to J. T. BARNARD & SONS.

The Controller was requested to place the sum of $600,000 to the credit of the Board.

Mr. LAWRENCE then left the chair, which was filled by Mr. BURNS, and the following was read the following:

To the Honorable the Board of Education of the City of New-York:

At the recent judicial election in this state I was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York. Since my election I have received from many quarters, and particularly I was indeed to withhold the public declaration of the fact, and I have, after careful and serious deliberation, I have concluded to resign my position as Commissioner of Common Schools, and I do so.

Hon. Mayor Hall, Mayor elect, wrote me that he intends to take office July 1, 1870. The reasons that have caused me to resign are well, I think, to receive your unanimous approval. The Board of Education, under existing laws, has important duties to perform, and it is of the highest importance that it should be judicial. The action is subject to review by our Courts of Record, and it is not improbable that the Court of which I am soon to be a member will be required to adjudicate upon questions of the legality of the action of this Board. The duties and responsibilities of the judicial office are too serious and absorbing to admit of any division of time or labor for the exercise of another office of equal importance and responsibility. Of the office of Commissioner of Common Schools, I consider, Our system of common schools is and under your wise administration will continue to be, one upon which the Public Weal and moment and your reward will be no less satisfying than deserved. To the unpaid and honorable, which to appreciate I have chosen to the page between me, I to the exercise, whose work and intelligence will ever be my example in the course of the office, to the members of the Board and to all with whom I have been associated I tender my sincere thanks for the courtesy and kindness I have received, and for the honor conferred upon me, by the entire Board, I have ever cherished towards you, and I trust that the Board will ever continue to be, as it now is, the pride of the City, and the source of its prosperity and glory.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully yours,

R. L. LAWRENCE.

Mr. SAMUS offered a series of resolutions in connection therewith, referring to Mr. LAWRENCE'S elevation to the Bench and recording the severance of his connection with the great public school system of New-York.

Mr. WOOD said that at a late hour there was really no time for Mr. LAWRENCE to resign the position of the Presidency of the Board, yet he had felt that it would be better for him to sever his connection with it, and in so doing he had acted with that nice sense of honor which distinguished all his conduct.

Mr. SMYTH made a few remarks highly complimentary to Mr. LAWRENCE.

The resolutions were then adopted, and Mr. WOOD nominated Mr. BERNARD SMYTH as President of the Board. On the first ballot Mr. SMYTH received seven votes and Mr. WOOD one. Mr. SMYTH was therefore declared to be duly elected President of the Board from the 1st of July next.

Mr. BRENNAN offered a resolution that a portrait of Mr. LAWRENCE be procured, to be placed in the chamber of the Board, which was adopted, and the Board then adjourned.

POLICE TRIALS.

Derelictions of Sergeants—Conduct of Clubbing.

Commissioner BOSWORTH yesterday investigated the complaints in the cases of seventeen policemen.

Sergt. JOHN H. POLLY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was charged with improper conduct in refusing to send an officer to arrest a disorderly man, at No. 945 Third-avenue, when requested to do so by a citizen. He stated in defense that he had previously had the affair investigated, and found that it did not justify an arrest, as everything was quiet, and nobody had any marks of violence. He said, further, that he had told the persons applying that if there was any further disturbance he would have the man arrested.

SAMUEL ROBINSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was charged by THOMAS KELLY, with clubbing him. KELLY was a hackman, and stated that ROBINSON, who was on duty at the Hudson River Railroad, had struck him in the mouth with his club without any provocation. ROBINSON, however, stated that KELLY was violently assaulting passengers to drive into his coach, and when ROBINSON interfered for their protection, KELLY attempted to assault him, and, being then arrested, was fined $10 next morning by Justice COX. The charge against ROBINSON was dismissed.

ARCHERIUS H. WARNER, Fifth Precinct, was charged with improper conduct. JOHN L. BOWLING, a boy, stated that on the 6th inst. he stopped into a vacant lot at the corner of Hudson and Thomas streets, the only approach into which was through a window. There were a large number of boys in the lot playing ball, when, seeing WARNER coming, ran to the window to escape, among whom was POSTMAN, who in doing through the window fell and was injured by WARNER with his club in his hand. He did not strike, and it was found that the knee-pan was broken, from which injury he is yet disabled. The witnesses for WARNER claimed that the wound was the result of the fall, but admitted that WARNER struck him as he was going through the window. The boy, however, it was proved, was not sufficient to have caused the injury. The officer said that he merely swung his club without intending to strike him, and did not think he did, but if he did it was not two pounds weight. Commissioner BOSWORTH remarked that there were times when the club ought to be vigorously used, but he could not justify clubbing a boy when he was in the act of falling. The case was referred to the Board.

Appointment by the Mayor of a Member of the Board of Education.

The following correspondence has taken place between the President of the Board of Education and Mayor HALL:

BOARD OF EDUCATION,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: My election to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas of this City renders necessary my resignation of the trust confided to me by your appointment of May 4, 1868. I hereby resign my office in Commissioner of Common Schools in and for the City and County of New-York, said resignation to take effect July 1, 1870. Trusting that the cause of public education, in which you have always manifested such an active and abiding interest, may ever advance in public favor and support.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully yours,

R. L. LAWRENCE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I resigned against your resignation. Without expressing, in behalf of my constituents, that personal feeling in regard to losing your services, the admirable manner in which, during the critical period, you have devoted your zeal; and in selecting Mr. NATHANIEL JARVIS as your successor, I have full confidence, in all these capacities, to try and fill your place.

With great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

A. OAKEY HALL.

BERNARD L. LAWRENCE, Esq., President Board of Education.

Mission to Mon. Benjamin Wood and His Departure for Europe.

Hon. BENJAMIN WOOD and family sailed for Europe on the steamer Java, yesterday, with the intention of traveling a few months on the Continent. Mr. WOOD was escorted down the Bay by the steam-boat A. E. Stebbs, carrying a large number of his personal friends. Among the premium were Judges Elvien and Quinn, Assistant Alderman Duffy, John L. Whiting, Clerk of Washington Market; Messrs. Henry E. Lynch, Robert Farmer, J. Nelson Messmer, Mortimer Sullivan, Alderman Patrick Lynagh, Wm. H. Burns, of the Mayor's office; Hon. Patrick Cuff, of the Cretian Club; John H. Welch, Council Cannon, James Taylor, James Bustamelle, John Cullen, Owen Keenan, Denis Dermody, Constantine Donahue, John Canary, C. Patrick Shields, Ex-Councilman Brophy, H. Michael Dalton, Francis Murray, Edward Coppers, Isaac Black, James Keenan, Thomas J. Riley, and several others.

THE INDIANS.

Council of Peace at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Views and Feelings of the Chief Movements of the Party—They Want the Jubilee for the Twelve Temptations—Public Meeting Today.

At an early hour yesterday, almost, in fact, before highly-civilized people had finished their morning's repast, several members of the Indian Peace Commission of this City, and other persons interested in the welfare of the red man, made application at the St. Nicholas Hotel for an interview with Red CLOUD and his party.

The first persons admitted by Gen. SMITH were Mr. PETER COOPER, VINCENT COLYER, Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, Mr. TATHAM, Dr. WEBB, of the Indian Commission, and a few other gentlemen who presented strong claims for the favor of an introduction, including a representative of the TIMES. The sons of the forest have a suite of rooms on the upper floor of the hotel, and to one of these the party of visitors was taken; where they found Red Cloud, Red Dog, Red Fly, Red Shirt and Little Bear, Yellow Bear, Red Sleeping Bear, Black Bear, Living Bear, and some who were only partly Bears, together with Gen. JOHN E. SMITH, Col. BULLOCK, Mr. DOUGLAS and JOHN MCGLUSKY, the interpreter. The Indians were dressed for the most part in black cotton leather pantaloons and checked shirts, with no other garment, and reclined upon their blankets on the floor, or sat on the beds and chairs. Their long hair was generally parted in the middle, and hung in lank tresses over their shoulders. Their faces presented the extreme type of the American race as figured in our school-books, with broad angular features, a deep coppery skin, black eyes, and broad mouths. The expression of their faces differed greatly, some having a dark and savage frown, others a smile, and others a mixed and rather benevolent aspect. Most of them wore a profusion of cheap ornaments of shell or metal attached to their dresses, and appeared from their hair and ears, Red Dog wearing in each ear, suspended by a large brass ring, what appeared to be a steel coiled wheel of three or four inches in diameter. RED CLOUD wore no ornaments and was dressed with extreme plainness. To him Gen. SMITH addressed himself through the interpreter and endeavored to soothe his feelings and convince him that the whole said Government of this country had in view the welfare for his race, and asked him if he was satisfied with the treatment of his people. RED CLOUD rose with dignity and said:

MY FRIEND: The Great Spirit placed me and my people on this land poor and naked. When the white man came we gave them the land, and they drove us back. We gave them water, and they drove us back and took our lands. Then the Great Father made us many promises, but they are not kept. He promised to give us large presents, and when they came to us they were small; they seemed to be lost on the way. I came from my people to lay their wishes before the Great Father. I want the Great Father to do what my people wish, and I gain nothing. I asked him for seventeen horses for my young men to ride from the border to our camps, and he does not give them. I wish no stock and no presents. The Great Spirit placed me poor and naked. I appear so before you, and I do not tell story for I am not bad. I am in poverty. I have nothing to give away. I am disconcerted. I cannot change my claims. I am not SPOTTED TAIL. What I say I ask in my people understand what I come here for. Your Commissioner gave me my word. I did not ask of one course. I am (to Gen. SMITH) one my friend. I always talk straight and I am not blaming you.

Mr. SMITH then endeavored to explain that the Great Father and his assistants were not in office when the treaty of 1868 was made, and were bound by its provisions, but would try to change the law, and if the Indians would only be good, it would be easier to accomplish all they desired. The presents he spoke of were for him personally, and would not be reckoned on the account of the nation. Moreover, he thought he could get for him the horses he desired, but would not positively promise them. Here Mr. COOPER interposed and told Red Cloud that if the Government would not furnish the cattle he would.

RED CLOUD replied that he came here to see his friends, and to found them good men. He was not bad, but had a good heart, and wished to keep peace. It was well for white men to say, "Do not kill our men," but they kill the Indians first, and there was a brave warrior by his side whose son had two times been killed, and who had twenty times been shot by soldiers. If the present and the horses were offered to him together, and freely, he would take them. He wished to be friendly.

Gen. SMITH then explained to him the wish of his visitors. They would take him about the City and the grounds during the day, and in the theater in the evening, and to-morrow (today) they wished him to meet the people and talk to them. Then they would start for home and go directly through. To this he assented, and the council terminated.

Dr. WEBB then had a conversation with the Chief, in which he tried to explain the difference between good and bad Indians, and that the bad white men, and to set forth the cause of all the trouble. He then gave to the interpreter a copy of the outline of a plan prepared by a committee of the Indian Commission, appointed at the late Convention in this City for the settlement of the whole Indian question, by placing the tribes on reservations, furnishing them with the means of civilization and protecting them in their rights and property. This plan is, when carried into effect, to be under the control of the Interior, and finally brought before Congress.

During the council the four women of the party and two or three men were sitting in an adjoining room on the floor, playing with beads and trinkets, and apparently engaged in the peculiar modes of dress of their race. One woman had sixteen or eighteen small shells in a single garment of blue flannel flowing freely from the shoulders to the feet, and ornamented with beads and shells, was playing with a string of beads and a leaflet of bits of shells and colored glass, while a smuggler brave was intently occupied in breaking up a highly-colored shell into pieces of various sizes and shapes.

As a concluding ceremony to the interview, already mentioned, the party entered several carriages at the door of the hotel for a ride about the City and in the Park, while an immense crowd of people thronged the street, to catch a glimpse of the original possessors of the American soil. The party took the usual route up Fifth-avenue and around the drive of the Park, with several groups of the children of the forest, in personal guests, which the interpreter did not translate.

The benevolent designs of their friends of the Indian Commission to have them from the more trivial and seductive amusements of the City, by taking them to the Jubilee for an elevated and quiet place, where they could see the sweet Fair, and hear something instructive, and avoid TEN TAIL and his companions to the test of the "Twelve Temptations," as he had wickedly intended, failed means of indicating the terrible RED CLOUD and his warriors to disregard the pious wishes of their high-toned friends and visit the Grand Opera House. Yesterday, however, the Indians had met to any appointed to take especial delight in the fantastic gambols of the semi-nude sorcerer, pleed and the gorgeous display of parti-colored Pantian glittering tinsel and red fire. The Indian Commission, however, has its revenge, and today the great Chief is to meet his pale-faced brethren at the Cooper Institute, where the promised speech will be got from him. He will speak, of course, in his native tongue, and the interpreter will endeavor to do his eloquence into English. The admission to this "popular lion" is free, but those who desire reserved seats can obtain them at the Reading-room of the Cooper Union without charge.

In the afternoon the entire party will leave the City for the West, making no stop on the way to the plains.

Gross Neglect of Duty by a Police Surgeon.

The accident occurring to KATE SLAVIN, aged three years, at first appeared inexplicable from the fact that it was reported at about the same hour from two precincts so widely apart as the Fifth and Seventeenth. Both reported that while sitting on the steps of her house, No. 406 Washington-street, the child been struck in the mouth by an ignited fire-cracker thrown by a careless boy, and had been seriously injured. It now appears that twice the child, first taken to the station-house in the Fifth Precinct Station-house in search of surgical aid. Sergt. FIELD, who was in charge, instead of summoning the Police Surgeon, said "It would take half a dozen doctors to fix up that young one," and sent her into the street. She was borne about a considerable time, and was at last carried by a citizen to the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house where she received the attention which should have been before extended, and the injuries of the child having been dressed, she was sent to Bellevue Hospital. A complaint has been made by Superintendent JOURDAN and Capt. PETTY against Sergt. FIELD for his conduct in this matter, and he will be immediately brought to trial before the Police Commissioners.

Masonic Festival—Annual Picnic of Manitou Lodge No. 106.

Manitou Lodge, No. 106, of Freemasons, of this City, held its third annual picnic yesterday afternoon and evening, at Hip Park, on the corner of Ninety-second-street and Eighth-avenue. The attendance was quite large, although the rain in the afternoon interfered somewhat with the proposed festivities. The grounds were tastefully adorned with flags and mottoes, and in the evening illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The principal amusement was dancing, for which a handsome order could be secured. In addition, sweetness were made by provisional [illegible] present, and a number of seats were also [illegible] provided. The music was by Wallace's Band. The affair was successfully managed and made complete by the exertions of the following Executive Committee: M. R. Mumford,

GETTYSBURG.

Medical Experiments at the Gettysburg Springs.

Confirmation of the Reported Discovery of the Solvent of Calculus in These Waters.

A Startling Theory of Modern Dyspepsia Consumption, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, and Other Chronic Disease.

AUCTION SALES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CARPETS.

FURNITURE.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE COLISEUM.
3d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A sermon will be delivered in Westminster Abbey next Sunday, by Dean STANLEY, on the death of CHARLES DICKENS. The grave of the novelist is entirely covered with flowers placed there by visitors....The Irish Land bill was further discussed in the House of Lords, but no action was reached....Yesterday was the first day of the Ascot races....The directors of the Monarch Insurance Company in London, which recently failed, have been committed for fraud....The drouth in France has caused an alarming rise in the price of breadstuffs....The Princes of ORLEANS have purchased the recently discovered remains of a Roman amphitheater in Paris. The Imperial Government refused to buy it....A number of diplomatic appointments are officially announced in the *Official Journal*. The decree summoning accused conspirators before the High Court of Justice is also published officially....The sentence of the assassins of the Count D'ARENBURG has been modified to immediate banishment to Siberia....The elections in the Danubian Principalities have generally resulted unfavorably to the Muscovite Party....The elections in Belgium have not changed the political aspect of the Chamber....The meeting at Ems between the Czar and the King of Prussia is said to have for its object the marriage of Prince VLADIMIR and a Prussian Princess.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Advices from Yokohama to May 12, and Hong Kong to May 22, were received by the steam-ship *Great Republic* at San Francisco on the 14th inst. A violent earthquake had been experienced in Japan and several villages destroyed. The volcano of Asamayama, in the Island of Niphon, was in a state of violent eruption, the first time for centuries, accompanied by violent shocks of earthquake, which destroyed many villages and spread consternation among the inhabitants of the province. An active volcano was seen at sea two hundred miles from Yokohama, causing the sea about it to boil. Portions of the crater were visible above water. The officers of the United States squadron on the Asiatic station are about to erect a monument to the memory of the victims of the *Oneida* disaster. A school for native youths has been established in Japan with the permission of the Government. They are taught foreign languages and naval and military tactics. The *Great Republic* brought 1,300 Chinese and a large cargo, including 7,829 packages of tea.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. FENTON presented memorials in favor of the importation of pig-lead free of duty; against the passage of the section in the new Tariff bill relating to oils; and against the repeal of the Registry laws. The bill providing for the quarterly pay of pensions, and making the fees of pension agents uniform, was passed. Among several bills reported from committees was that authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steam-ship service between this country and Australia. The Franking bill was at last reached, debated to the close of the afternoon session and during the evening, but not acted upon. At the evening session the House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Niagara, at Buffalo, was amended and passed. The Senate adjourned at 10 o'clock.

In the House, the bill to relieve coal from all taxation was reported from a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means; and a substitute bill providing for the free admittance of coal imported on and after the 1st of September next from the minority. After debate, the bills were recommitted. The currency question was voted upon. Mr. GARFIELD's substitute was finally agreed to, after the provision retiring $80,000,000 of greenbacks had been stricken out, and the Senate bill, as thus amended, was passed by a vote of 98 to 81. The resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs favoring belligerent rights to Cuba was taken up at five o'clock, and a long and exciting discussion was entered into. Finally, the debate was closed. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to postpone action, when Mr. BINGHAM succeeded in getting a substitute before the House for a portion of the minority bill, instructing the President to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and if necessary to solicit the co-operation of other Governments in efforts to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations. This so altered the question that no vote was, after all, taken, and at 7 o'clock an adjournment was agreed to.

GENERAL.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has ordered the formation of a regiment for active service, to be composed of whites, if they enlist, and if not, of negroes. He has also ordered the enrollment of the militia, and the setting apart of minute-men in each regiment for a reserve.

The Postmaster-General has accepted the offer of the agents of the Cunard and Inman steam-ship lines to carry the mails between the United States and Great Britain for the amount of the sea postage on the mails conveyed. The Cunard steamers will convey the mails to the United Kingdom, leaving on Tuesday, and the Inman steamers will take the Irish mail only to Queenstown, leaving on Saturday.

A fire at Platteville, Wis., on Sunday, destroyed the Gates House, the brick building of ISAAC HODGES and MCARTHUR's store and residence. The loss is $15,000.

The influential citizens of Baltimore, on Tuesday, formed a racing club, to be known as the Maryland Jockey Club.

Dispatches have been received at the State Department, from Mr. MOTLEY, showing that the British, French and Prussians are in accord with the Government of the United States in the desire to protect the Christians in Japan. The opposition to them is said to be on political and not religious grounds.

The Republicans of the Terre Haute (Ind.) District have nominated Hon. MORRIS F. DUNN, of Lawrence County, for Congress. The Democrats of the Thirteenth District will renominate Mr. VOORHEES, there being no opposition.

An Ottawa (Ontario) dispatch of yesterday says: "Hon. A. CAMPBELL proceeds to-day on a mission to England to lay the whole Fenian business before the Imperial authorities."

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., says that negotiations are pending for a settlement of the difficulties and questions of law between the new Board of Concord Railroad Directors and the management of the [illegible].

The steam-ship *St. Laurent*, from Havre and from Brest June 4, reached this port yesterday. Capt. LEMARIE has our thanks for valued additions to our foreign files.

GEORGE S. BROSLEY, who claims to be United States Deputy Marshal, living at Nashville, Tenn., was arrested last evening at the corner of Broadway and Duane-street by one of Col. WHITLEY's detectives, and $3,000 in counterfeit money found on his person. He will be arraigned before a United States Commissioner.

There will be fire-works and music at most of the public squares on the 4th of July.

Mr. NATHANIEL JARVIS, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, was, yesterday, appointed by the Mayor a member of the Board of Education, in place of Mr. RICHARD L. LARREMORE, resigned.

The Republican State Convention of Maine yesterday nominated Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM as candidate for Governor. There were 1,[illegible] delegates present.

The citizens of the Nineteenth Ward held a meeting last evening, passed resolutions, and appointed a Committee to wait on the Commissioners of Public Docks in relation to the construction of public docks on the water-front of the ward.

The graduating class at West Point, fifty-seven in number, yesterday received their diplomas, and were addressed by the Secretary of War.

The San Francisco courts have refused to grant an injunction against the Mercantile Library Gift Concert.

The ship *Alaska*, from Shanghai for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, is out over 100 days, and is given up for lost.

Yesterday RED CLOUD and his party after receiving visitors in the morning at their hotel, drove through the Park, and in the evening went to the Grand Opera House. To-day they will meet the citizens at the Cooper Institute at 12 o'clock, and in the evening leave the City for the West.

Mr. R. L. LARREMORE, President of the Board of Education, yesterday tendered his resignation as a member of the Board. It was accepted, and Mr. BERNARD SMYTH was elected President from the 1st of July next. A prize of one gold and one silver medal were offered by Mrs. ANNA OTTENDORFER to the pupils of the Female Normal School for proficiency in the German language.

In the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia,) the Republicans, yesterday, made two nominations, there being a division in the Convention. Mr. O'NEILL was renominated by one wing and JOHN V. CREELY. In the Third District LEONARD MYERS renominated. Mr. KELLEY was renominated in the Fourth District.

War or No War?

The opinion of most reflective persons will probably be that the continuation of the debate on Cuban affairs, yesterday, was not quite worthy of the subject. Mr. WOOD evidently took his cue from Mr. BANKS—and a weak dilution of Mr. BANKS is not a preparation which we can honestly recommend. All the arguments adduced by Mr. WOOD for the recognition of Cuba might have been used by European Powers in favor of the recognition of the Southern States during the late rebellion. They were used sometimes, and we invariably resented them, and most justly, as an attempt to commit an outrage upon the Union under the pretext of international law. We should have declared war against any nation in the world which ventured to act towards us in the spirit of the advice now given to Congress by Gen. BANKS and Mr. WOOD. Mr. WOOD talks of the "Government" set up by the insurgents in Cuba. Perhaps he will explain where the seat of that Government is, and how he would contrive to treat with it. The suggestion that we should concede belligerent rights to the insurgents, as a token of gratitude for the foreign succor afforded to us in our own revolutionary war, seems too ludicrous to deserve serious discussion. The arguments of Mr. BANKS and Mr. WOOD are in reality as thorough a vindication of the policy pursued by the President as any friend of the Administration could desire.

Mr. BUTLER's speech was far better worthy of the occasion. He summed up the sentiments entertained by most people when he said, "were he to speak according to his sympathies and his wishes from the heart, and not from the judgment, he would say—'let us have Cuba at any expense.'" But as a responsible public man, he could not give that advice. He also did justice to the Secretary of State, and extorted from Mr. FITCH a retraction of the slander he had foolishly uttered the previous day against Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER. It is not enough for Mr. FITCH to pretend that he "did not see" the correspondence between Mr. WEBSTER and the Spanish Minister. A man who presumes to discuss public affairs should read the public newspapers, and in them Mr. FITCH might have seen that Mr. WEBSTER has not received any money whatever from the Spanish Government, except for strictly professional services, having no reference whatever, direct or indirect, to Cuban affairs. Mr. FITCH does not add to his own reputation by carelessly aspersing the reputations of honorable men. Above all, when assailing private character, he ought at least to take some pains to inquire into his facts.

It is very easy to make a speech on what we may assume to be the popular side of the Cuban question. But are we ready to go to war for the sake of assisting the Cuban insurgents? That we ought to be ready to go to war at any time, and with any Power, for the proper defense of our citizens abroad, is a principle which we have been the first to assert. We cannot allow our countrymen to be shot down in the streets of a foreign city without a murmur. Americans, it is said, have been assassinated in Havana for the crime of wearing a blue scarf round their necks. The next time any occurrence of that kind takes place, it will be the duty of our Government to warn Spain that her day of reckoning has come. We shall be obliged to have an understanding with her which may be very inconvenient to her Government, but which will be absolutely decisive of the question whether or not an American citizen is to find his flag any protection to him when he happens to be living under the sway of a foreign Power. Wherever our countrymen may be placed, they have a right to believe that the arm of the Government is strong enough to reach them. If they violate the laws of foreign countries, everybody knows that they must take the consequences. But there is no proof—no positive assertion even—that the Americans shot in Havana and other parts of Cuba transgressed any law whatever. There must be an end to outrages of this kind. The American is always proud of his nationality, and his Government ought never to desert him. Spain cannot look to this matter a day too soon. The next time her representatives in Cuba shoot down American citizens in the streets, she is likely to receive a lesson of that kind which only needs to be given once.

Mr. BINGHAM's proposal yesterday is not open to any serious objections, except from the friends of the Cuban insurgents. They may well be puzzled to see how Mr. BINGHAM's amendment can possibly further the cause they have at heart. If all the Governments in the world united to protest against the method in which Spain is carrying on the war, the insurgents would not be substantially benefited. They want the war stopped altogether, by Spain surrendering the island. Spain says she will never surrender it. Gen. BANKS practically advises us to compel her to relinquish her grasp. It is as well to speak plainly on these matters—and Gen. BANKS' advice simply means that we should declare war against Spain, or give her cause to declare war against us. Is that what the people of this country desire? Do we mean—are we ready—to go to war? If the answer to both questions is "yes," we can doubtless have a war in less than a fortnight. There are a few questions connected with commerce involved in such an issue, which Gen. BANKS evades; but perhaps the nation at large will be apt to count the cost of an enterprise which no consideration of honor obliges us to undertake. We ought to face the whole difficulty in a straightforward manner. It is all very well for Gen. BANKS to make a cheap bid for popularity by declaring against Gen. GRANT and his Cuban policy. Why does not Mr. BANKS speak out? Does he, in so many words, ask the country to go to war with Spain? If so, we shall know exactly where he stands. At present he is simply fencing with a great question, and carefully evading responsibility for a course which he covertly suggests, but dare not openly advise. War or no war? That is the point for the people to decide. When they pronounce in a final and peremptory manner for war, the President would probably be compelled, sooner or later, to defer to their wishes, and therefore it is useless to abuse him for not doing that which is apparently objectionable to the country. Men in office are obliged to act like rational and responsible beings, and not like the impulsive orators and thoughtless fire-eaters of public life.

The Republicans Once More.

There is no difference of opinion among Republicans as to the causes which have contributed most largely to the demoralization and defeat of the party in this City. The effect of corrupt and worthless management upon the spirit and strength of the party is too palpable to be denied. Every man with his eyes open sees that its interests are in the hands of knaves and tricksters, who regard their influence as a marketable commodity, and are indifferent as to the means by which they attain their ends. Who these persons are, with what tools they work, and for what purposes they exert themselves, are questions to which every new event supplies a sufficient answer. Whether in the primary meetings, in the committee-room or the convention, their general character and schemes are always the same. Of honest, disinterested service they have no conception. In the potency of a healthy public spirit and the value of reputable agencies for its development, they have no faith. Politics are with them a trade; partisanship is to them a pretext, under cover of which they perpetrate all manner of rascality; the party zeal they always propose to invoke is a mine of gullibility which they hope to work periodically for their own peculiar advantage. Such are the people who have for years contrived to control the Republican body here, and whose expulsion from every post of honor or trust is an indispensable preliminary to reorganization and success. Until they be swept aside, nothing can be done.

But "who will bell the cat?" When, how, and by whom is the work of purification and punishment to be performed? We must not suppose that the parasites and pretenders who now manage matters will quietly acquiesce in the demand for their decapitation. No sense of shame will impel them to retire—no twinge of conscience will induce them to make room for better men. They know the strength of their position, and will battle strenuously for its retention. They hold the keys, and will keep them if they can. The nature of the trading politician of the New-York breed is a stranger to decency. And as the class of whom we speak are for the time possessed of power, we may be sure that they will use it without stint or scruple. A regiment of small office-holders, who look to them as masters, will rally to their support. The hungry crowd who are on the look-out for office, and who have been accustomed to believe in the influence of these managers in high places, may be expected—for a time at least—to do their bidding. The hired "roughs" who are serviceable in an emergency will earn their pay with the desperation which arises from a knowledge that their further employment is in jeopardy. As matters stand, influences like these should not be excluded from the account. They will be more or less effective in ward meetings, in packing primaries, in the selection of delegates, and in the contest which will be waged anew in the State Convention. It were folly to despise them under the most favorable circumstances. To underrate them now, amidst the prevalence of a mortifying apathy on the part of respectable Republicans, would be to insure a continuance of the present state of things.

Party reconstruction will not begin in earnest until the integrity which exists in the party ranks makes its real strength felt. If those who are Republicans from conviction, and who are disgusted with the want of principle which is manifest in the party management, do not choose to exert themselves for its purification, the task may be given up as hopeless. There must be energetic, combined, and well-considered effort, or the schemers who afflict the party will drive it to death. Mere protests will not suffice. Action alone will be of avail. What shall be the initiatory step it is not for us to say. But in some formal manner, the honest members of the party must reveal and utilize their power. They must attend ward meetings, organize committees, and in due time elect delegates to the Convention. Otherwise, the creatures who cling to the party that they may fatten upon it, will once more have everything their own way. There can be no appeal to the Republican sentiment of the State, no call for the interference by which the sturdy men from the country should put down the unprincipled men in the City, without an organized opposition; and there can be no organized opposition unless those who now loudly deplore the condition to which the party has been reduced put their heads together, and do something effective toward its reconstruction.

For yet another purpose an organized assault upon the usurpers who direct the affairs of the party in this City is essential. Their usurpation would not last a month if the National Administration made known its appreciation of their character and aims, and its determination to listen no more to their representations in regard to patronage. Let it be generally understood that their recommendations and representations are alike unheeded, and from that moment their roll of followers will diminish. Let it be made known that they no longer enjoy free access to the inner offices of the Departments, and no influence with the President or Secretaries, and their hold upon the noisiest element in ward meetings and committees will be loosened. The Administration owes this as a duty to the Republican Party and to this State, and we will not believe that Gen. GRANT will shrink from its performance whenever he fully comprehends the position. But how is the President to judge of the right to speak authoritatively which those who approach him upon this subject should possess? However weighty their individual influence, it is quite certain that the force of their opposition and the value of their support will be greatly enhanced if they speak with an authority derived from Republican organization. Its functions will begin at this point, and upon their honest exercise very much more depends than most people seem willing to believe.

Free Coal.

The Pennsylvania *Press* was very naturally disturbed by the recent emphatic vote of the House, instructing its Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill repealing the import duty on foreign coal, and argues against it on somewhat curious and illogical grounds. It is asserted, and very truly, that there are no foreign anthracite coals to come into competition with those of Pennsylvania, and that the bituminous and semi-bituminous coals of Nova Scotia are the only kinds to be benefited. Our neighbors pretend that the anthracite interest is very indifferent in the matter, but that the Maryland and Western bituminous coal-dealers are the persons chiefly to be affected by the proposed repeal. They argue, however, that American bituminous coal can always control American markets, for the reason that the deposits are near the consumers, and that the cost of transportation, which is one of the largest items in the market price of coal, is largely in their favor.

Such a line of argument naturally suggests the inquiry why our Pennsylvania neighbors are so active in their opposition to the proposed repeal of the duty on foreign coal? If it is a matter of such entire indifference to them as they pretend, why not consent to make all foreign coals free? The truth is that the repeal of the duty on Nova Scotia coal would tend to break down the absolute monopoly which the Pennsylvania dealers now possess, by giving us a substitute which could be used when prices become extortionate, as they have been on several occasions within the past five years. What is sought to be accomplished by the proposed repeal is the protection of the great body of consumers against the extravagant prices which have hitherto prevailed, ostensibly as a result of the combined strikes of the miners, but really for the exclusive benefit of the proprietors. On those occasions the price of anthracite was raised as high as fifteen and twenty dollars a ton in some localities, and yet the people were absolutely powerless, because no other source of supply was open to them.

Under the present duty, and with domestic coal at moderate prices, the Nova Scotia article cannot compete to any great extent in our markets, and, consequently, no large supply is ever mined, and kept on hand; but if it were free, the case would be very different. It would be able to compete with our own coal in New-England, and in many portions of New-York, and large reserves would be held in store, which, in case of an extortionate rise in anthracite, could be used as a substitute. In this way the price could be kept within reasonable limits. At fair prices, the great body of consumers prefer to use anthracite, chiefly on account of its greater cleanliness and durability; but when it costs much more than five dollars a ton in gold, the Nova Scotia coal will take its place to an extent which will materially check its consumption, and thereby tend to break down the price.

But the anthracite interests are not the only ones to be affected by the proposed repeal of the coal duty. There is still another great monopoly which will be seriously assailed. The Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads now exact and receive four dollars a ton freight on the bituminous gas coals of Western Pennsylvania and Western Virginia to Baltimore and Philadelphia. About six hundred thousand tons of that coal were shipped to the North from those two cities in 1869, a large proportion of which could not have commanded the market but for the protective duty on the foreign article. This discrimination against the consumer would have been endurable, although unjust, provided the increased price went to the miners; but the fact is that it has gone into the coffers of the two great railroad companies above-named.

The effect of the present duty has been to reduce the importation of cheap coal from Nova Scotia about sixty-six per cent. Of course this is a direct charge upon the manufacturing interests of New-England, as well as upon the domestic consumption.

Coal is a necessary element in the production of power, and its cost is therefore a legitimate item to be considered in estimating the cost of the manufactured article. The coal duty thus becomes a tax on manufactures to the extent to which it raises the cost both of fuel and gas; and when we reflect that the quantity of coal thus affected in price in New-England is between three and four millions of tons a year, we can form some idea of the importance of the proposed repeal to the manufacturing interests of that section. We can also appreciate the injustice of imposing such a tax for the benefit of two great railroad monopolies. In this aspect the question is one of national significance, and affords an additional argument in favor of the repeal of the coal duty.

The great coal combinations of Pennsylvania have borne heavily upon the consumers in the way we have pointed out, and every measure which tends, even remotely, to weaken their power to control prices beyond a legitimate point, ought to be adopted. The movement in favor of free coal, now pending in Congress, is the result of a strong feeling of popular exasperation at what was generally conceived to be gross extortion upon the part of the coal monopolists, on several occasions within the past five years. The House Committee of Ways and Means sought to evade their instructions, by making a majority report repealing not only the duty, but all the taxation on coal and coal companies, thus giving the monopolists almost as great an advantage as they had before. We are glad to see that the attempt was promptly rebuked by the House by recommitting the report to the Committee.

Portable Property.

There are many curious circumstances in connection with the accumulation of savings by different nations in the world. One is that the industrial classes everywhere are giving up the practice of hoarding—the old stocking has become somewhat out of date—and are using their funds in a way to secure some return. The French peasant buys into the Rentes, satisfied with their low price and the interest which they bring. The German will buy American bonds, which he knows to be secure, and which yield a handsome profit on his investment. The American will buy a homestead. The Englishman will go into co-operation, or a land society, or purchase Consols. And the Italian adds more land to his farm or vineyard, when he can spare the means for so doing. This change is due to more than one cause. On the one hand, robberies of "portable property" have become bolder and more ingenious with the growth of other social developments. The uneasy feeling which always attends the care of concealed wealth must necessarily increase in an age in which burglary becomes a science. On the other hand, the spread of education and intelligence is favorable to the speculative spirit, and encourages the desire of every man to get as much interest for his money as he conveniently can.

But while this fondness for secret hoarding is apparently dying out among one class, it is thought to be much increased in another. The wealthy of some countries are displaying a growing tendency to conceal their property, having first turned it into some immediately realizable shape. This arises partly from the heavy taxation of real property by some Governments. For example, land in Italy, as a mere investment, scarcely pays; the rents from it are taxed twenty-five per cent. Taxation is also very high in Spain and elsewhere. In addition to this, the fear of political change, or a recurrence of social disorders, induces this class to place their wealth out of the reach of ordinary political vicissitudes. By this means, also, they become independent of their own Governments. There was a time when Kings and Emperors could control their absent subjects by means of the property which they had left behind. But this is no longer possible where those subjects have invested fortunes in foreign securities, free at once from the danger of confiscation or the burden of heavy taxes. Thus, international intercourse gives security and freedom to wealth, which formerly was subject to constant restraints and dangers.

It is stated that diamonds have risen in value in Europe seven or eight per cent. within a few months. As the London *Spectator* remarks, in an interesting article on this subject, there is little to account for this increase except upon one hypothesis. The market is not liable to sudden fluctuations. The prices have risen firmly but slowly. Of course the demand has increased, and the supply is perhaps inadequate to meet it, but why? The conclusion is that while there are numbers of rich people who prudently invest beyond the reach of political accidents, there are others who turn their money and other property into the smallest shape, and the one most favorable to concealment under their own personal care. If this be so, it shows the deep uneasiness felt by some persons as to their political and social position in the future. The Spanish nobility, for instance, are leaving their country for fear of the discontented masses, who may rise against them. Thus the price of diamonds may be deemed to have a political significance. We may be able by-and-by to foretell a new revolution in Europe by the rise in the value of precious stones. Sapphires, for instance, are growing so scarce, that a specimen of perfect color can scarcely be had for love or money. Are we to suppose that this indicates the revival of uneasy feeling in the East,—perhaps another mutiny in India? "Mr. Ruby" himself might profitably pursue this branch of investigation.

The Executive and the People.

In a recent discussion by a prominent English writer, as to the importance of a strong Government in this country, it is asserted that a popular choice of the Federal Executive is pretty sure to result in the selection of some military celebrity, if such an one is to be had, who is very unlikely to be competent to deal with any other than military affairs. After a long interval of peace such a celebrity is rarely available, and the only alternative is to choose a civilian who has not made himself particularly offensive by his political record, and who, for that reason, must be either a weak man or a trimmer. Our Government, it is argued, can never become strong until Congress shall have the power to elect and remove the Administration; for the people can never know their most competent statesmen, and will not call them to the head of affairs.

Such a criticism upon our institutions comes very naturally from such a source. Great Britain has been aptly styled "an aristocratic republic with a permanent Executive," and in the latter characteristic lies the necessity of practically delegating the choice of the Ministry to Parliament. The fact that the writer above quoted has lived under a "permanent Executive," undoubtedly prompted his opinion that it would be better for this country if Congress could elect and remove the Administration, meaning, undoubtedly, the Cabinet Ministers. In England the method by which the Ministry is kept in harmony with the majority in Parliament, is essential to the liberties of the people, and the preservation of peace. With us the case is far different. Our quadrennial elections are a general popular expression of political ideas. The candidates represent a definite policy, and principles of political action to which mere personal considerations are entirely subordinate.

Our Executive, thus chosen, is the popular exponent of the policy of his party for four years; and for the purpose of carrying it into execution, he is properly permitted to select as members of his Cabinet the men whom he regards as best fitted for the place, and as most likely to co-operate harmoniously with him. The President is directly responsible to the people, and it would be unjust to him to give the appointment of his agents to a co-ordinate branch of the Government, which might be opposed to the policy upon which he was elected. It would be equally unjust to permit Congress to remove his Cabinet and appoint another because of an intervening popular expression of hostility to the Administration. In Great Britain, the Executive being permanent, such a change may very properly be made at any time.

The resignation of the Attorney-General has no special significance at this moment, since it was a step decided on some months ago. Mr. HOAR has consulted his own inclinations in withdrawing from the office, but it is not impossible that he may sometimes have felt embarrassed by the fact that he was advising the President to take an apparently unpopular course on one or two foreign questions. We shall be better able to judge whether this surmise is correct when we know who has been appointed in his place.

There will be great joy among Americans in Europe and among mercantile houses doing business with this country at the re-admission of the Cunard and Inman steamers into the list of mail-carrying boats. No one doubts that the steamers of WILLIAMS & GUION and of the German companies have done their best to meet postal necessities during the Winter, but with one or two brilliant exceptions their time has been unquestionably slow. The arrangement concluded yesterday by the Postmaster-General gives every line a fair chance and leaves an opening for no complaint on the score of monopoly, while it affords the public all the facilities they could reasonably expect.

It is somewhat unfortunate that such men as Gen. BUTLER and Mr. FARNSWORTH should not be able to settle their personal differences in a more dignified manner than that of which a sample was afforded on Tuesday. The quarrel it appears has only commenced. In that case we shall have two men of undoubted ability and energy wasting the attention which is urgently demanded by the legislative necessities of the close of the session, upon a petty squabble which both will live to repent. It is to be hoped that each of them will see reason to distrust a sentiment of public duty which is prompted by an outbreak of personal pique.

Had the House of Representatives punished WHITTEMORE's sale of a cadetship by expulsion, would not the punishment have implied the man's unfitness for a seat even if re-elected? Does the fact that by a misplaced leniency he was allowed to escape expulsion by resignation make his practical disqualification less decided? A sensitive man in his position would have sought relief from odium in obscurity. Not being sensitive, however, he glorified his shame by seeking re-election, and his former constituency degraded itself by re-electing him. What then? It is still incumbent on the House to maintain the standard of honor, which was compromised by the traffic in cadetships. Kentucky Democrats refused even to renominate GOLLADAY, who resigned after the manner of WHITTEMORE, and for a similar cause. Will the House prove itself less strict than the Kentucky Democracy?

The Albany *Argus* states that the TIMES "ignores the claims of GRANT to a renomination,"—in proof whereof it cites our remark that the next candidate will "in all probability be some one identified with the [Republican] policy as its representative, if not its originator." Perhaps the *Argus* will now tell us who is at present more likely than Gen. GRANT to be "identified with the policy" of his party, or more entitled than he to the credit of originating fresh points in its programme.

RED CLOUD is, after all, to gratify his numerous admirers by making a speech in the Cooper Institute. That subterranean assembly room is already rich in the associations of distinguished visitors and great speakers. If the hero of the seven nations talks as eloquently in his "brief address" there as he did in Washington, he need not fear a comparison in point of originality and natural power with any of the actors who have preceded him on the same platform. The greed of the much-desired seventeen horses seems to have sensibly elevated the spirits of the Chief, and New-York will doubtless remain for the future a green spot in his memory. We only wish we had a few public men who could speak so much to the purpose as he has done—and leave off when they had nothing more to say.

We have the assurance of no less an authority than the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that, notwithstanding the silence of the Ohio platform, "a large and perhaps a controlling section" of the Democratic Party, there and in the West, "are for open and undisguised repudiation." The contest within the party—according to the same journal—is between the avowed repudiators and the Pendletonians, who would redeem the bonds with greenbacks, to be issued for the purpose. The two sections could not be harmonized, and silence was therefore resorted to by way of compromise. The Democrats in the Tennessee Legislature have begun by discrediting State obligations; and the New-Orleans *Picayune* intimates that the example will be followed by other Southern Legislatures,—of course when they boast of Democratic majorities.

The prosecution of the directors of the Monarch Insurance Company for fraud, coming as it does not long after the disgraceful wind-up of the Albert, the revelations touching the conduct of the Credit Mobilier, and other smaller exposures of a similar character, furnishes a curious commentary on the tone of virtuous indignation lately assumed by the English Press in speaking of the public morality of this country. It is perfectly evident that there is abundance of successful rascality to employ their strictures at home, and that the failure to expose rogues is a good deal more prevalent on that side of the Atlantic than on this.

It is a curious fact that Denmark will not allow her seventy thousand Icelanders to manage their own frost-bitten affairs in their out-of-the-way island; and equally curious that those hyperboreans are as fierce in defense of their interests as if the place were in the neighborhood of the tropics. They have a party of "Young Icelanders," headed by JON SIGURDSON, who goes in for a native Parliament—the "All-thing;" and a Danish party of Gisli Brynjulfson, maintaining the authority of the Copenhagen "Rigsdag." Latest Iceland intelligence says that JON OLAFSON has published a fiery kind of *saga* against the foreign legislators, and that Reykjavik, the metropolis, was greatly agitated with his trial by the authorities. JON is very defiant; but with a "packed jury," they will probably convict him, and he will be obliged to quit the country, like MITCHEL and MAZZINI, and take up his residence in some of the lower latitudes.

The *City of Ragusa*, an argosy twenty feet long, manned by two sailors and a dog, and bound on a voyage across the Atlantic to New-York, has put into Queenstown for repairs, having sprung a leak. It is to be hoped the necessary plugging will give the adventurers on board time for consideration, and that they will abandon their foolhardy purpose. If they meant to risk their lives in a new attempt to find a convenient North-western passage, there would be some justification for the enterprise. But as it is, the voyage is simply an outrage upon the confiding nature of the Newfoundland dog.

The problem of securing safe and expeditious City travel is beset with many difficulties. The elevated railway presents a bold attempt at its partial solution. But more thorough pains must be taken to meet the obvious drawbacks of such a mode of conveyance. Two rather ominous accidents within the short time that has elapsed since the opening are not calculated to impress the public mind with that feeling of perfect safety which is indispensable to its success. The terror with which it inspires the horses that are left standing near its course will likewise prove, as it has already done, a formidable source of danger. It is hard enough to drive horses through the streets now, without the elevated railway making things ten times worse than ever.

The East River Bridge—The Corner-Stone of the Brooklyn Tower Laid.

The first meeting of the new year was held in Brooklyn yesterday, at 12 o'clock, by the directors of the East River Bridge. The directors elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, President; Mr. O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary; and Mr. JOHN H. PRENTICE, Treasurer. The first annual reports of the Chief Engineer and Superintendent were presented, in which the contracts given out were fully detailed, the amount of material removed and the general progress of the works stated at length.

The first or corner stone of the pile of masonry forming the Brooklyn tower of the bridge was laid yesterday afternoon. It is a massive block of lime-stone from the quarry at Kingston, Ulster County; is three feet wide by eight feet long, and weighs about 5,800 pounds, or 168 pounds to the cubic foot. Additional borings are now being made for the New-York tower. At a depth of thirty feet beneath the quicksand boulders have been reached, and indications of rock are apparent. Plans have been perfected for the New-York caisson, which is to be somewhat larger than the one just sunk at Brooklyn.

Personal.

Baron de Riviere, of the French Legation, and Gov. Bowie, of Maryland, are at the New-York Hotel. Prince Sapieha, of France, is at the Hoffman House. Judge Bernult, of Louisiana, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's College, is at the St. James Hotel. Gen. Sloane, of Ohio; Hon. G. B. Holmes, of Alabama, and Hon. C. C. Morse, of Rochester, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. F. S. Stevens, of Massachusetts; Hon. E. J. Bennett, of Norfolk, Va.; Col. P. T. Hawley, U. S. A., and C. W. Norton, of Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. E. L. Davenport, of Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

FITZ-HUGH LUDLOW sailed yesterday for Europe on the steamer *Nebraska*. He will remain abroad about two years for the benefit of his health, which is precarious.

SAMUEL FRENCH, Esq., the well-known publisher and his lady, sailed for Europe yesterday by the steam-ship *Java*.

The Long Island Railroad Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In regard to the item in your paper on Saturday last, relative to the case of the young lady who, having lost her commutation ticket, was put off from the train on the Long Island Railroad one day last week, it seems but fair to Mr. CHARLICK to say that while as President of the road he could do nothing to make good the loss of the ticket, yet he personally adjusted the matter, on Friday last, in a way which was satisfactory to the young lady. Mr. CHARLICK disclaims having given any special directions, and expresses his regret that the young lady was put off the train under the general rules of the road.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, June 14, 1870. H.

WEST POINT.

A Glorious Moonlight—The Hop of Tuesday Night—Morning in the Highlands—Presentation of Diplomas to the Graduating Class—Order of Merit—Address by Secretary Belknap—Other Exercises.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WEST POINT, Wednesday, June 15, 1870.

Who that has ever visited West Point, and enjoyed its many choice attractions, can ever forget the witchery of its moonlight serenades sunset reviews and early guard-mountings. Old *habitués* speak of the loveliness of last night as unsurpassed, if equaled, within their recollection. At about 9 o'clock the moon arose, and before 11 scarcely a cloud was to be seen. The moonbeams were not only clear but intensely bright. They flooded every lineament of the face of sleeping nature. It was a sea of silver light. Looking up the Hudson toward Newburg, one might reproduce the memory of the Lakes of Killarney; only here were the night boats, with their paddle-wheels roaring, blue flame leaping out of the smokestacks and furnace fires gleaming through the ports; white sails, like gigantic swans, gleaming everywhere, and the towers and steeples of the distant City of Newburg shone in the mellow beams.

THE HOP.

It was not until 10 o'clock that the ball-room began to fill up. At that hour about 100 couples occupied the floor. The display of dress was brilliant, and the scene was animated. But there was not the great rush and crush of guests usual on these occasions. The sensation of the evening was the presence of Mrs. GRANT, who entered leaning on the arm of Secretary BELKNAP. She took a seat to the right of the center at the end of the hall, and, during the night, received the salutations of throngs who came to pay their respects. She was dressed in rose-colored silk, *en pompadour*, with lace corsage, and hair puffed and curled, and made a very modest, but pleasing, impression. The absence of a great many of the regular attendants of these hops was much remarked, the cause being generally attributed to the prevalence of cool weather, which probably keeps them in the City. While the affair was lacking in no other particular, it was in this. The morning hours had nearly flown in before the gay company had dispersed.

MORNING.

No day ever had a more beautiful dawning than this. Sunrise swept away the shadows so quickly that twilight could scarcely be discerned. The brilliant moonlight paled before the quick sunburst, and the stars dropped into the dimness of space. Simultaneously the chorus of birds commenced their morning anthems, and at once the echoes rang with their warblings. There were not many who saw the sunrise of this morning. Nearly all were among the revelers last night, and their slumbers went far into the late hours. At 9 o'clock the plains were deserted of all except military figures. The drum-beat and the bugle-call for the day's doings had sounded before the yawning risers had fairly opened their eyes. Many of them arrived late at the scene of the graduating ceremonies.

BEGINNING OF THE EXERCISES.

At 11 o'clock the cadets formed in front of their barracks; the graduating class—with side-arms only—taking the rear rank, and the corps acting as their escort. The line of march was then taken up parallel with their barracks, to the plateau, under the shade-trees, in front of the library building. This is a great improvement upon the plan of former years, which had the ceremonies located under the broiling sun on the plains. Here the shelter from the heat was perfect; only one broad square of sunshine lit the center of the lawn, like a yellow mat. A delicious cool breeze from the river side fluttered among the leaves, and rendered the spot very agreeable. The cadets were formed in a semi-circular line, the graduates being ranged in front some distance from the rear ranks. Every available spot in the vicinity was occupied by spectators, the number of whom was not very large. Directly in front of the graduates at the opposite side of the plateau were the Board of Visitors, the staff of the Post, the military Professors and invited guests.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS.

After a musical salutatory from the band Secretary BELKNAP presented the diplomas to the graduates, each once advancing as his name was called. The names were called according to their individual standing, and it was most amusing to read the varying lights and shadows in their countenances according to their disappointment—agreeable or otherwise. Some heard their names pronounced with a start of the body, a quick enlargement of the eye, a pallor or a flush, or a shock through the whole frame.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The following is the official order:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., June 15, 1870.

First Class, arranged according to General Merit.

1. Greene.	21. Randolph.	41. Kingsbury, F. W.
2. Chaplin.	22. McCauley.	42. Kyle.
3. Holden.	23. Williams.	43. Olmstead.
4. Palfrey.	24. Edgerton.	44. Michler.
5. Rockwell.	25. Pearson.	45. Hodgson.
6. Wood, E. E.	26. Tebbetts.	46. Sheldon.
7. Weir.	27. Brodie.	47. Hein.
8. Quinan.	28. Larned.	48. Smith, S.
9. Chapin.	29. Cobb.	49. Wheeler.
10. Reed, H. A.	30. Peirce.	50. Edgerly.
11. Homer.	31. Godwin.	51. Kerr.
12. Ives.	32. Fountain.	52. Bodman.
13. Dennison.	33. Ward, F. K.	53. McDonald.
14. Stevens.	34. Coxe.	54. Conline.
15. Dudley, E. S.	35. Bonus.	55. Price.
16. Postley.	36. McClernand.	56. Floyd.
17. Burrows.	37. Phelps.	57. Jerome.
18. MacNutt.	38. Carter, R. G.	58. Hunt.
19. Birkhimer.	39. Parker.	
20. Schuyler.	40. Schofield.	

Kingsbury, H. P.—Not examined; suspended.

By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. PITCHER.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Brevet Major and Adjutant.

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary BELKNAP addressed the graduating class in a clear voice, and with fine effect. After alluding to the results of the years of training received in the Academy, he intimated that they were but little compared with the knowledge they would acquire hereafter by solid experience, by contact with brother officers, and by the new duties upon which they were entering. They had the sure foundation of knowledge, upon which, gathering from fruitful experience, they could build a character of manly honor, of soldierly zeal and of patriotic virtue, which would command the confidence of the nation. He spoke of gigantic armies which the rebellion called into the field, and the faithful services of the volunteer officers, under leaders who had graduated from the Academy, as they had just done, such leaders as the "knightly soldier of the Western army—your own MCPHERSON; whether they were in that line which stood like a rock at Chickamauga, with your own THOMAS; whether they marched down to the sea with the victorious columns of your own SHERMAN; or, in that other line, fought it out although it took all Summer, under your own GRANT;" though volunteers, they never faltered in trustful obedience to their commanders, and these commanders never lost faith in their volunteers. He urged them not to forget what they owed the country which had made them so deeply its debtors, and declared that should sectional strife arise, in whatever strength, it expected them to defend the nation's faith and honor by an allegiance, active and so purely loyal that there could never be upon it the faintest semblance of doubt. They went forth from an institution, which, since 1802, had sent out 1,800 graduates, who in action had been among the bravest of the brave, and few of whom had won the badge of dishonor. Of the living graduates in service three-fourths were true to the flag in the rebellion. He referred to the historic associations of West Point and said, "Under such influences, gentlemen, you cannot fail to honor the Academy which to-day says to you, 'Quit you like men, be strong!' and which, with my best wishes, and with the sincere benedictions of this assembly, sends you forth to fight the battles of the land for truth, and justice and perfect liberty!" [Prolonged applause.]

THE SALUTE.

The signal officer then signed to Battery Ringgold, and the roar of thirteen cannons went down the echoes of the Hudson. Among those present on the lawn were Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Gen. Dent, Secretary Belknap, Gens. Slocum, McDowell, Pitcher and Schriver, Admiral Porter, Major Boynton, Rev. Dr. Newman, Judge Settle, and the others of the Board of Visitors Col. Brown, Profs. Young, Mahan, Church, Bartlett, and the Academic staff, and other eminent guests. The graduates, in two ranks stood alone in the center of the plat. After music from the band the cadets reformed, marched to their barracks and were dismissed. The band then returned to the plains and played until noon.

CLOSE OF THE DAY.

This afternoon Secretary BELKNAP, in company with several officers, enjoyed a carriage drive to Fort Putnam and other points of historic interest. At 5½ o'clock, a battalion inspection drill took place before Inspector-Gen. SCHRIVER. This was an excellent exhibition; especially the rapid evolutions, and the prompt, quick skirmish-firing. To-day the Engineer Corps have erected a spacious banquet hall, on the lawn in front of the West Point Hotel. This is to be used for the Alumni reunion of all the West Point graduates, whether in civil or military life. It is altogether an unofficial, fraternal, convivial reunion of old comrades in arms. The examinations which have been suspended to-day, will be proceeded with to-morrow, and will close on Monday. Lieut.-Col. MICHIE, who is accounted by critics as one of the most accomplished officers in the service, and one of the best instructors on the Academic staff, has been appointed by Secretary BELKNAP one of the Commission, with Maj.-Gens. BARNARD and WRIGHT to visit, examine and report upon the fortifications in Europe. They will leave in a fortnight's time, and will be absent about four months. This is the most important service of the kind that has been ordered since that executed by Prof. MAHAN and Gen. MCCLELLAN in the Crimea.

The Fire-Works—A Gorgeous Display—The Ball at Cozzens'.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WEST POINT, June 15.—The exhibition of fire-works on the Plains, to-night, was one of the most gorgeous that could be imagined. Large pasteboard shells were shot from the great mortars of the siege battery down on the northern river bank, and far up into the air; and just as they commenced to curve in their descent they exploded and scattered innumerable jets and sparks of every hue and color. Some of these again burst and sent forth myriads of grotesque shapes, hissing scorpions, fiery dragons, roaring sheets of flame, comet-like trains of fire, and so on. All of these fireworks were the skillful handiwork of the first class. A large number of persons, many of them ladies, witnessed the display from the lawn. The superb band of the Post added considerably to the pleasure of the evening by the music which they made. The ball at Cozzens' this evening was as brilliant as that of last night. At 10 o'clock the hotel was brilliant with dazzling light, beauty, grace and elegance. The attendance is large and the display of toilets is magnificent. Nearly all of the distinguished personages who were present last night, are noticeable here to-night.

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

Although the habitual reader is not in duty bound to interest himself to an extraordinary degree in the pecuniary good fortune of the musical festival now being holden at the Coliseum, it may be taken for granted that, bearing in mind the outlay caused by bringing together so vast an array of talent, he will not be dissatisfied at the prospect now opening, of ultimate financial as well as artistic success. The two concerts yesterday were more largely attended than any of their predecessors, and had not the weather been unpropitious from twilight until the night had fairly set in, there is little doubt the structure would have been quite crowded. The miscellaneous character of the two programmes and the revision of the tariff of prices—a permanent revision, we observe—had much to do with the increased prosperity of the enterprise. Following is the afternoon programme:

PART I.

Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
Ave Maria..........Gounod
Mme. Parepa-Rosa.
The Violin Obligato performed by One Hundred Violinists.
Solo for Cornet, "Fantasie from Attila"..........Verdi
Mr. M. Arbuckle.
Grand Chorale, "Judgment Hymn"..........Luther
National Air, "Star-Spangled Banner"..........Key
Mme. Parepa-Rosa.
Full Chorus, Organ, Grand Orchestra, Military Bands, Drum Corps and Cannon Accompaniment.

PART II.

Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
Inflammatus, "Stabat Mater"..........Rossini
Mme. Parepa-Rosa.
Grand Chorus, Organ and Orchestra.
Selections from "Il Trovatore," "Anvil Chorus"..........Verdi
Full Chorus, Grand Orchestra, Military Bands, Drum Corps, Bell, Anvil and Cannon Accompaniment.
Quadrille of all Nations..........Jullien.
First time in New-York since conducted by Jullien.

This list of selections calls for little comment. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA rendered the "Inflammatus" while the opening concert was in progress, and with all the purity and volume of voice, and the breadth of style for which her interpretation of sacred music is especially notable. The applause which then greeted its termination was renewed, and it was revived again at the close of the "Ave Maria," the effect of which, however, spite of the singer's exertions, was less great than that of ROSSINI'S composition. We hardly think that Mr. ARBUCKLE was heard to the best advantage during yesterday's entertainment, and our recollection of the fullness of Mr. LEVY'S tone, and of the volubility of his execution—a volubility of the most remarkable kind, distinguished by a perfect regard of tempo, and a clearness in the division of notes, seemingly impossible to secure in passages of equal rapidity—was not effaced by the performer's first effort. But in Jullien's Quadrille, with which the affair ended, a rare piece of phrasing, unsurpassed skill in swelling and diminishing the mass of sound, and much sweetness were discernible, and a strong desire was created for another opportunity of listening to the artist. The impressiveness of the interpretation by the instrumental and choral forces of "The Star-spangled Banner" has already been alluded to here; and we have only to add to our previous record of its fitness to kindle enthusiasm, that the accents of the artillery were correctly distributed. "The Anvil Chorus" was equally satisfying.

YESTERDAY EVENING.

Last evening, and in the presence of a very numerous and intelligent audience, the programme following was interpreted:

PART I.

Overture to Robespierre..........Litolff
"Inflammatus"..........Rossini
Miss Caroline Richings.
Polacca, "Puritani"..........Bellini
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.
Overture, "Oberon"..........Weber
"Miserere," "Trovatore"..........Verdi
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Sig. Ch. Lefranc.
Anvil Chorus, "Trovatore"..........Verdi

PART II.

Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini
By Gilmore's Band.
"Last Rose of Summer," Miss Caroline Richings.
Duo, "Poliuto"..........Donizetti
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Signor Ch. Lefranc.
Coronation March, "Prophete"..........Meyerbeer
The Grand Trio, "William Tell"..........Rossini
Signor Ch. Lefranc, Signor Beyne and Signor Susini.
Grand Chorus, "Glory be to God"..........Handel

The singing of Miss RICHINGS—the lady's maiden name reappearing on the bills—deserves particular mention. Miss RICHINGS rendered the "Inflammatus" admirably, and when it is remembered that Mme. ROSA sang it twice during the festival and brought to its influence over ten thousand spectators, vocal resources no living artist possesses in equal variety, this simple statement implies the highest praise. But the furor of the night was created by Signor LEFRANC'S performance, which, day before yesterday, also caused a demonstration of delight as loud as that elicited by the united attempts of instruments, voices and artillery. Miss KELLOGG, (whose execution of the polacca in "I Puritani," had, at an earlier stage of the proceedings, set all doubt at rest as to her reliability as a solo vocalist in so large a concert-room,) gave first with Signor LEFRANC, the miserere from "Il Trovatore," the tenor being called to the front at the conclusion, and compelled to repeat the whole extract. The execution of the duo from "Il Poliuto," with which the same artists once before electrified the frequenters of the Academy of Music, was still more fruitful of applause. Though the scenic surroundings in late operatic seasons have not been of the most inspiriting kind, it is evident that the poorest canvas representations and the humblest contributions of the property-man are not wholly valueless to the artist as means of maintaining in his mind a desirable illusion. The depressing circumstances in the shape of boards and black coats had happily no unfortunate consequence in this case, and Signor LEFRANC and Miss KELLOGG interpreted their duet with immense *élan* and with a fervor of the most genuine kind. Signor LEFRANC'S grand voice, never more powerful, broader in compass or under better control than it was last night, was afterward heard in the magnificent trio from "William Tell." Among the distinguished persons present, while the entertainment progressed, was M. DE CATACAZY, the Russian Minister to this country. The directors of the Festival report that they have received a dispatch stating that President GRANT and suite will be present at the Coliseum on Friday. The concerts of this afternoon and evening are referred to elsewhere. They are to be as varied and as attractive as those just spoken of in detail, but we lack space to print the programmes.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 15.

Mr. FENTON presented memorials in favor of the importation of pig-lead free of duty; from the New-York dealers in hides and leather against the passage of the section in the new Tariff bill relating to oils, as tending to injure the manufacture of leather; from MOSES TAYLOR, Commodore VANDERBILT and others, against any repeal of the Registry law by which foreign-built ships shall be admitted for any term of years to register in the United States.

DUTIES OF PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the House bill to define the duties of pension agents, to prescribe the manner of paying pensions and for other purposes.

The bill provides, among other things, for the quarterly payment of pensions, and makes the fees of pension agents uniform.

The amendments of the Committee on Pensions were agreed to, and the bill passed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. STEWART, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the suit of the City of Carondelet *vs.* United States.

Mr. OSBORN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendment, the bill granting lands to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company.

Mr. CORBETT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, as amended, the bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steam-ship service between the United States and Australia.

The amendments reduce the period for inviting proposals by advertisement from sixty to thirty days, and limit the amount of subsidy for twelve round voyages per annum to $500,000 instead of $600,000. It is also required that similar subsidies shall be received by the accepted bidder from the Governments of the Sandwich Islands, Fejee and Society Islands, and of New-Caledonia, New-Zealand and Australia. The ships are to be of the best material, of either wood or iron, upon improved models, of 2,000 tons register, &c.

DISCOVERY OF GUANO.

At 2:30 the Senate took up the unfinished business, being the bill to confirm the title of Mrs. HARRIETT PARKER to two guano islands in the North Pacific Ocean, discovered by her late husband. A lengthy discussion ensued as to the supposed value of the discovery, and the rights of the party. The bill passed.

THE FRANKING BILL.

The Franking bill coming up on orders at 3:40 o'clock, Mr. ROBERTSON moved its postponement till July 4.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to pass it over for the present, in order to take up the Chattanooga and Cincinnati Railroad bill, stating he would move the New-York Air-line Railroad bill as an amendment.

Both motions were rejected and the Franking bill was proceeded with.

Messrs. HOWE and BUCKINGHAM announced their determination to oppose all amendments as endangering the bill, by requiring its return to the House.

The remainder of the session was occupied by Mr. WISE in a half hour speech against the bill; his argument being that the so-called public sentiment in its favor had been manufactured to order by Postmasters under the command of the Postmaster-General.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

NIAGARA BRIDGE AT BUFFALO.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock this evening. Mr. FENTON called up the House bill authorizing the construction and maintenance of a bridge over Niagara River at Buffalo. He reported amendments, which were adopted, requiring the bridge to have at least two draws not less than 160 feet in width, and to be parallel to the current of the river; giving the Secretary of War supervision of the work; all railroad companies desiring to use the same are equal in privileges in passage of the bridge and use of the machinery and fixtures, under such terms as may be prescribed by the United States District Court of Northern New-York, when the companies shall not agree. The bill was passed.

THE FRANKING BILL.

The Senate then proceeded with the Franking bill, and Mr. NYE continued his remarks to show that, as an economical measure, the bill was not a reform.

Mr. SAWYER favored the amendment to the bill as a means of embarrassing it; for, if sent back to the House—the godfather of the bantling—that body would certainly strangle it. He spoke of the importance of the franking privilege in the diffusion of information throughout the West and South, where the newspaper facilities of New-York and other Northern States were not open to the people.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN considered the franking system a privilege, not to Congressmen but to the people. He had advocated its abolition as one step to a cheaper rate of postage. Replying to Mr. SAWYER, he said that the bill, having passed the House with but seventeen dissenting votes, it was unfair to assume that the House was hostile to the measure.

Mr. CARPENTER criticised the conduct of the members of the House in electioneering against the bill in the Senate, and also of the Postmaster-General in bringing to bear, through petitions circulated by Postmasters, a fictitious public sentiment to influence the action of Congress. He spoke of the franking privilege as a most important agency in saving the life of the Government, and as a valuable auxiliary in disseminating information during reconstruction. The Republican Party, as the party of intelligence, could not afford to ignore these considerations. He also remarked that nothing was to be saved in the expense of carrying the mails, as contracts had just been let for four years.

Mr. MORTON desired to have the bill perfected, with a view to its passage, and suggested various amendments. He would insert a provision for the payment of the postage of members of Congress, believing every member of the Senate, without exception, was in favor of it.

Messrs. HOWE and ROSS desired to be excepted from the number.

Mr. MORTON held that his remark was true of the mass of the members of both Houses.

At 10 o'clock, without vote on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FREE COAL.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill to relieve coal from all taxation, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HOOPER made a minority report, and moved the same reference. The bill was read.

It provides that there shall not be collected any duty whatever on any coal imported into the United States after the 31st of December, 1870, nor shall there be required any internal revenue stamp on any receipt, manifest, charter, party conveyance, lease, contract, or other instrument of which coal forms the exclusive or chief subject of consideration; nor shall any enumeration be made in taxing gross receipts from the transportation or conveyance of coal; nor shall any special tax be imposed on any vehicle or vessel, by land or water, employed exclusively or chiefly in carrying coal; nor shall any tonnage duty be imposed upon or exacted from such vessels; nor shall sales of coal by auctioneers or others, be included in the estimate of sales, nor shall the profits arising from the mining of coal, or from dealing therein, be included in computing incomes for taxation, nor shall any other tax be imposed on coal or traffic in it.

The minority report, which is signed by Messrs. HOOPER, ALLISON, BROOKS and MARSHALL, states that there were two members absent when the matter was considered; that the majority could not agree with the bill as reported by the majority, and therefore proposed a substitute; and that if all the members of the Committee had been present, the minority bill would have been adopted. The substitute provides that on and after the 1st of September, 1870, bituminous and other coal imported into the United States shall be admitted free of duty.

Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, asked and obtained permission to make a statement. The resolution instructing the Committee on the subject had been adopted on Monday, the 6th. He had proceeded with the rest of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy. His desire had been that the Committee should obey the order of the House at the earliest practicable moment, and report back a bill in conformity with what he understood to be that order. The resolution was "that the Committee of Ways and Means is hereby instructed, at the earliest moment practicable, to report a bill abolishing the tariff on coal." The succeeding words, "so as to secure that important article of fuel to the people free from all taxation," he regarded as simply a construction of or inference from the order and not precisely sustained by it. He had himself prepared a bill and submitted it to the Committee, placing coal on the free list. If he had been present with the Committee he should, as a matter of course, have voted for that or its equivalent. He wished it to be understood now that he concurred in opinion with the minority of the Committee.

After further discussion the bill was recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CLEVELAND introduced a joint resolution donating eight condemned cannon for the Soldiers' Monument at Jersey City. Passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the amount drawn from the Treasury on account of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, how expended, &c. Adopted.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Currency bill and amendments. The amendments offered by Messrs. INGERSOLL, LYNCH, and SMITH of Oregon, were severally rejected.

Mr. GARFIELD proceeded to state the effect of the substitute offered by him and of the amendment appended thereto.

Mr. COX asked him whether he believed that by this legislation there was any step taken toward the resumption of specie payment.

Mr. GARFIELD feared not.

Mr. JUDD explained and advocated his amendment to strike from the second section the last sentence as to the redemption of United States notes equal to eighty per cent. of the additional circulation issued.

Mr. COBURN explained and advocated his amendment offered yesterday.

After discussion, the question was taken on the amendment, and it was agreed to without the yeas and nays.

The question was next taken on Mr. ALLISON'S amendment, which was to add to the last section the following words:

"And from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any national bank association to pay interest on deposits received from and deposited by any other national bank association, or to pay interest on current deposits, or to include in its reserve of lawful money, any deposits on which interest is received or paid."

The amendment was rejected, yeas 69, nays 98.

The next amendment was that offered by Mr. BURCHARD requiring National Banking Associations to retain and keep in coin or Treasury coin certificates as part of its reserve, the interest falling due upon its bonds deposited as security for circulation, until the reserve required to be kept shall consist wholly of coin and coin certificates. Rejected.

The next amendment was that offered by Mr. COBURN, authorizing the issue of $44,000,000 of greenbacks with which to redeem the three per cent. temporary loan certificates. Rejected—yeas 78, nays 98.

Mr. COX then moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—38 to 38.

The next question was on inserting the substitute for the Senate bill, and it was agreed to.

Mr. INGERSOLL renewed the motion to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

The question then came on the passage of the bill as amended. The bill was passed—yeas 98, nays 81.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The House then, at 2:40, resumed the consideration of the resolution in regard to Cuba, and was addressed by Mr. WOOD, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who said that no fair-minded man could object to the resolutions reported by the majority. He thought it a very singular circumstance that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BUTLER), who had been instructed to inquire into the premature publication of the report of the Gold Investigating Committee, should have extended that inquiry, without authority, into the issue and use of Cuban bonds, and that the President, in his recent Message, should have taken up the same point.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, stated that the public statement about Cuban bonds did not come from any information obtained from his Committee.

Mr. BANKS asked his colleague if he had not exhibited Cuban bonds to all the members of the House.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he had exhibited half a dozen Cuban bonds which were taken from the pockets of the reporter of a city newspaper, by paying him fifteen cents on the dollar for them.

Mr. BANKS asked his colleague, further, why he had not made his report, having had the subject under consideration for nearly three months.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he had brought before the Judiciary Committee the question of compelling the attorney of the Cubans to disclose the contract under which two millions of bonds had been deposited, and the question was still before the Committee.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected to the disclosure of matter before the Committee.

The Speaker sustained the objection.

Mr. WOOD proceeded with his argument. Alluding to the insinuation in the President's Message about the use of Cuban bonds, he said he thought it would not be very difficult to prove that any money used to influence the Government had come from Spain and not from Cuba. In conclusion he said: To recapitulate and summarize them, I say that I find abundant justification and more than justification to our Government in conceding to the patriot cause in Cuba the recognition of belligerency in the following considerations which continue to bear on the questions: In the length of time through which the Cubans have already maintained their gallant contest; in the large surface of the island from which they have been able to expel the Spanish authority; in the respectability of the forces with which they have been able to confine the Spanish troops to virtual inaction within a few strong seaport fortified places; in the reasonable prospect of success presented by such a state of things; in the regular form of constitutional government which they have organized, and which has a de facto existence, even though it may not be yet established in a fixed capital; in the magnitude of our public and private interests in and connected with Cuba; in the considerable number of our citizens in the island, whose probable fate is involved in the contest; in the complete and close analogy of the patriot cause in Cuba with that for which was achieved our revolution, and in the historical memory of our debt of gratitude for foreign sympathy and succor; in the detestable oppression which, as is generally confessed by Spaniards themselves, has so long characterized the Spanish dominion in Cuba; in the undisputed unanimity of the native Cuban people against the Spanish yoke; in the strong and general sympathy of our own people in their behalf, a sympathy which is a reasonable and rightful as well as an irrepressible sentiment not to be designated by a republican Government; in the violation of the duties of humanity and the rules of civilized war which characterizes the contest on the part of Spain, and which necessarily leads to defensive retaliation on the other side; in the example already set to us, and the precedents established by the several South American Republics which have been beforehand with us in the step in question; and in the necessity of taking that step so as to place ourselves in the attitude of a true neutrality, and to refuse to both sides alike the use of our ports, dock-yards and arsenals for the carrying on of their operations against each other, instead of having to allow Spain what we refuse to the Cubans:—if such a combination of reasons, all converging to the one result under discussion, does not suffice to justify it—nay, to impose it—as a manifest duty, I should find it difficult to imagine any case in which such a justification will exist. Nor am I satisfied that we should not stand, morally and politically, justified in going much further, and in holding to Spain substantially the following language: "All the world knows that you must lose Cuba sooner or later. You are defending your possession of it chiefly on the point of pride, though you know that your hold upon it cannot long be maintained, even if you succeed in crushing the present rebellion. We cannot permit you to execute your constant threat of ruining what you cannot continue to rule, and what you can only rule for a time by the strong hand of tyrannical force. We cannot consent to be kept in perpetual hot water with your refugees in our country conspiring with their friends at home, and enlisting in their cause the irrepressible sympathies of our own people. It is unreasonable that a distant European country should hold and rule an important colony in such modes and on such principles. In the present age, the sole rightful tenure of political authority is the exercise of it for the good of the people governed, and in harmony with their wishes and consent. You have no real right to despoil Cuba, as you have so long done, in the mere interest of Spain and of Spanish employes. This question between you and the Cubans has now come to a head, and it must be settled on a permanent basis, in harmony with the civilization of the age and the political ideas universally recognized in America, and now generally recognized in Europe. You must consent to give Cuba a colonial autonomy analogous to that of Canada and all the British colonies. A few years ago Canada was full of the spirit of rebellion. She is now as loyal as England itself. Try the same wise experiment in Cuba, in whose population you have all the elements of race, language and manners to attach them in the same voluntary loyalty to the Spanish connection, when they shall cease to know you only as extortionate and despotic oppressors. Do this, and we will aid and support you in it; we will truthfully and honorably unite with you in the protection of Cuba against all the rest of the world. We do not want Cuba, either as a State in our Union or as a dominion; we want to see that great island only tranquil, free, prosperous and happy; and on these terms we have no objection that it should continue forever Spanish as Canada is British. Our commerce with it is large and important. Great numbers of our citizens are, and great numbers of them must always be, resident within it. Its geographical relations to us give us also a legitimate right thus to speak, and to expect this language to be heard with respect. If you refuse this advice, reasonable and sound and friendly as it is, we shall hold ourselves justified in intervention, and in helping the Cubans into such a state of independence as shall leave them free to choose between absolute separation from you and that colonial autonomy, on the Canadian model, which it is now in your power to secure, together with a large sum of money which they will undoubtedly be willing to pay for that boon accorded by you.

Mr. WILLARD, another member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, next addressed the House in opposition to the resolution of the majority, and in support of the views of the minority. He ridiculed the strength of the insurgent cause, and said that the object of those who were pressing the matter on Congress was that they might be able to sell Cuban bonds, comparing them in that respect with the Fenians. He thought that if any one lesson had been burned into the very heart and mind of the American people by the late rebellion, it was that they should mind their own business. He commented on the fact that the head and front of what was left of the Cuban rebellion was an ex-confederate General who had been lobbying on the floor of the House, and who had, as stated by his principal newspaper organ in New-York, approached over one hundred members on this subject, and had received but one repulse, from a gentleman from Massachusetts, and yet complaint was made because the President of the United States, in the discharge of his official constitutional duties had sent a proper message to Congress on the same subject. He eulogized the Secretary of State as a gentleman whose honor was beyond reproach, whose life was unblemished, and who had conducted with the greatest ability the foreign relations of the country, and yet it had been charged that for the sake of bringing a retainer into the hands of his son-in-law, the Secretary of State had sold himself to Spain. That might be a convenient way of answering an argument that was otherwise unanswerable. A cause that needed such aid was entirely in keeping with the cause that began its organized existence in an absolute violation of the United States laws, which had its base of operation in this country, which was warring on Spain from the safe distance of New-York and Washington, which had no hope of success except by bringing the United States Government into complications with Spain.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, rose and said that he had ever been the friend of the independence and the annexation of Cuba. In 1859 he had been a member of the "Lone Star Order." He had sympathized with LOPEZ and CRITTENDEN, and had been a warm personal friend of QUITMAN. He had never ceased to desire that Cuba and the West India islands should become a part of this Republic. He desired to see, and hoped to see within his own day, the Stars and Stripes floating, as evidence of their beneficent power at the Isthmus of Darien, and that whoever traveled to the North Pole should mistake the radiance of the red and white for the glow of the Aurora. [Applause.] Were he to speak according to his sympathies and his wishes from the heart, and not from the judgment, he would say, "let us have Cuba at any expense." But he believed that the course taken in carrying on this war in Cuba has retarded, and was retarding the independence of Cuba, and her consequent annexation to this country. He knew, too, that at the outbreak of the Cuban insurrection his sentiments in that respect were those of high officials of the Government, who were now charged with being in the pay of Spain. He had been shocked at the suggestion made in the House that Secretary FISH was influenced by a desire to get a retainer for his son-in-law, and surprised at the remark of Mr. FITCH last night that that statement had never been denied. It had been publicly denied. He read the published correspondence on the subject between SIDNEY WEBSTER, the Spanish Minister, and Mr. EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

Mr. FITCH said he had never seen that contradiction, and had had no knowledge that the statement made had been contradicted. In the face of that contradiction, he could do nothing more than retract what he had stated on that point.

Mr. BUTLER said he was glad to hear the retraction, and if he had time to follow up the other slanders on honorable men, he had no doubt there would be other retractions. One of these slanders was that Mr. CALEB CUSHING had written an argument for the Spanish Minister, and had also written the President's messages; and that he was in the pay of both the Spanish and American Government. Now, Mr. CUSHING never knew of that message until after it had been read in the House, and he had never received a dollar for services from the Spanish Minister, directly or indirectly, on any occasion—Cuba, Chili, Peru, or anything else. He believed that if the Cuban insurrection had not broken out and sought to embroil the United States in a war with Spain, they would by this time have seen Cuba free, and annexed to the United States. What had the Cubans in New-York been doing? Had they been deprived of sending arms to their friends in Cuba? Not at all. The Cuban Junta had been told officially from the Government, that if they chose to buy arms and ammunition and munitions of war, so long as belligerency was not recognized, they could put them on any vessel from New-York or any other United States port, and send them under the American flag unquestioned and unsearched until they got within a marine league of the Island of Cuba.

Mr. RANDALL—Has the Government ever said so on the record?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, Sir; we said so when we passed the Neutrality act.

Mr. RANDALL—No generalities.

Mr. BUTLER—We said so at all times. We say so now; and I will agree if they want arms in Cuba to send them all that they will pay for.

Mr. RANDALL—When and where has the Government said so?

Mr. BUTLER—It said so over and over again.

Mr. RANDALL—Where?

Mr. BUTLER—It is said in this Neutrality law, which the gentleman never read, probably. [Laughter.]

Mr. RANDALL (scornfully)—Oh! moonshine. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER continued to state that under the same law the Cuban Junta could send all the men that they could get in a ship from Boston or New-York to the Island of Cuba, unsearched and untouched, with the full knowledge, and without the interference of the United States Government, until the ship got within a marine league of the Island of Cuba. They could have exercised both powers, and still could, because that did not interfere with the Neutrality act, which was aimed against sending armed expeditions, and had been from the very outstart. They had been got up for the purpose of embroiling the United States in a war with Spain. He quoted, to sustain this statement, a paragraph from the New-York *Sun* of October last, which, he said, ought to be good authority for Cubans, although for nobody else, [laughter,] and he commended that paragraph to the gentleman on the other side of the House, who asked so many questions, with the adage, "Fools often ask questions which honest men cannot answer." [Laughter.]

Mr. RANDALL—Fools are sometimes honest, which you never are. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER, not noticing the remark, went on to say that the resolutions reported had just escaped being anything at all except mischievous. They would embroil the United States in a quarrel with Spain. If gentlemen asked whether he was not willing to have a war with Spain he would say, as a Fourth of July business, he was, but as a statesman he was not, because Spain was just in a position to desire war. She had a Government, only provisional, not with any ascertained dynasty, not with any hold upon the people. If Spain could get into a war with the United States on a fair pretense, the effect would be to rally all her people around her Government. It would unite them in a common band of patriotism, and would give the Spanish Government prestige at home. All she could lose was Cuba, and that, in his judgment, was already lost. But the effect on the United States finances, would be very prejudicial. It would prevent the funding of the national debt, and new bonds would have to be issued that would be sold abroad at forty or fifty cents on the dollar. He did not know that this language on his part was very diplomatic. He did not know but that he was speaking out in meeting. That being the condition of things, would they not be the veriest—he would not use a harsh word—but would they not be extremely unwise to give that opportunity to Spain?

Mr. LOGAN replied to Mr. BUTLER in a very animated manner, criticising him sharply in reference to his suggestions about the use of Cuban bonds. Cuban bonds, he asserted, had no influence on members. Gold was far better for corrupting purposes than bonds, and if anything had been used on either side it would have been gold. The insinuation was low, contrary to good manners, contrary to good faith. It was an act which ought not to be recognized as the act of gentlemen. [Applause in the galleries, which called forth a lecture from the Speaker.] Mr. LOGAN went on to say that he meant no personal offense, but that he was perfectly astonished at the gentleman from Massachusetts (BUTLER) going out without authority, hunting up witnesses in order to throw dirt on the reputation of his fellow members. He was astonished to see him, (BUTLER,) the friend of humanity, the friend of good reputation, the friend of liberty, undertake, in the interest of monarchy and oppression, of blood and carnage, and in opposition to liberty and freedom, attempt to class his brother members with thieves and vagabonds. As to the message, he said that if Gen. GRANT had not been up in Pennsylvania fishing when the message was written he would not have signed it as readily as he had done. He (Mr. LOGAN) was sorry that the President had signed it.

Mr. BANKS took the floor to close the debate.

Mr. BINGHAM appealed to Mr. BANKS to give him an opportunity to offer a substitute for the resolution of the minority.

Mr. BANKS declined to yield.

Mr. DAWES submitted that it was hardly fair for the debate to be confined to members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Various suggestions were made to Mr. BANKS, as the House had been in session seven hours, to consent to an adjournment or a recess, but he resisted them, and appealed to the members to remain in session and dispose of the matter, as an adjournment without disposing of it would be fatal to the proposition.

Mr. BANKS then proceeded with the closing speech in support of the resolution.

After he had closed, Mr. BINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered, so that he might offer an amendment.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The vote was taken on Mr. ELDRIDGE'S motion in the midst of intense excitement on the floor and in the crowded galleries, and was decided in the negative—yeas 81, nays 94.

Mr. COX moved an adjournment.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired as to the effect of an adjournment.

The Speaker replied that the effect would be to place the resolution at the bottom of business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. INGERSOLL inquired whether, if so, it would probably be reached before the next session.

The SPEAKER—Some time after the Air-line Railroad bill. [Roars of laughter.]

The House refused to adjourn—63 to 104.

The main question was then reconsidered, and Mr. BINGHAM offered as a substitute for the resolution of the minority the third section of the resolution of the majority, modified as follows:

That the President is hereby authorized to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and, if he shall deem it expedient, to solicit the co-operation of other Governments in such measures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations.

The previous question was seconded, and, as that presented a new phase of the question, bringing up the question as the unfinished business to-morrow, the House at 7 o'clock adjourned, after an exciting session of eight hours.

Medical and Scientific Experiments at the Gettysburg Springs.

We publish, in another column, some very interesting correspondence of the New-York *Tribune*, relating to the recent experiments and alleged discoveries at the Gettysburg Springs. This correspondence will well repay a perusal, on account of the information which it conveys of the origin and nature of our prevalent chronic diseases, and of the history and alleged solution of one of the most interesting scientific questions which belong to our medical civilization.

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MARRIED.

ALLEN—PRYER.—On Wednesday, June 15, at [illegible] by the Rev. Dr. [illegible]

KUHL—MULFORD.—On Tuesday, June 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. C. [illegible], JOHN G. KUHL, of New-York, to FANNIE, daughter of WM. P. Mulford, Esq., of Elizabeth, N. J.

PELL—[illegible].—On Wednesday, June 15, at the house of the bride's mother, by Rev. M. R. [illegible], JOHN H. PELL to MARY, daughter of the late [illegible]. No cards.

SANBORN—COOK.—On Tuesday, June 14, at Point Pleasant, N. J., NESTOR SANBORN, of Brooklyn, to Miss CARRIE V., youngest daughter of Thomas Cook. No cards.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

SAVERY—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, June 15, by Rev. A. H. Seeley, WILLIAM E. SAVERY and S. LOUISE THOMPSON, both of this City.

TOMPKINS—WAKEMAN.—On Wednesday, June 15, at Southport, Conn., by Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New-York, assisted by Rev. George Hall, of Southport, CHARLES B. TOMPKINS, of New-York, to CORNELIA C. WAKEMAN, of the former place.

DIED.

EDMOND.—At Madison, Wis., on Sunday, June 12, MARY DELAPLAINE, widow of the late Dr. Robert Edmond, of Cypress Hills, L. I.

Her remains will be brought here for interment. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

ELIOT.—In New-Bedford, Mass., on Tuesday, 14th inst., Hon. THOMAS DAWES ELIOT, in his 63d year.

GILL.—At the residence of his son, Dr. C. B. Gill, West Park, Ulster County, June 14, THEOPHILUS A. GILL.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and of the late John B. Ponce de Leon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the late residence of deceased, No. 277 Union-st., Brooklyn, Friday, June 17, at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

GILSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 15, FREDERICK A. GILSON, in the 31st year of his age.

His remains will be taken to his late home at Minneapolis, Minn., for interment.

KINGSLAND.—On Tuesday, June 14, after a lingering illness, JOSEPH T., son of Phineas H. and Mary Kingsland, aged 26 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 20 West 14th-st., on Friday, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment, on the following day, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, leaving foot of Liberty-st. at 3½ P. M.

G, SEVENTH CO. SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

The members of this Company are invited to attend (in citizen's dress) the funeral of our late comrade, JOSEPH T. KINGSLAND, at his late residence, No. 20 West 14th-st., on Friday, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

By order of Capt. GEO. W. ELY.

CHAS. WILLIAMSON, First-Sergeant.

SCHUYLER.—In Greenville, N. J., on Wednesday evening, June 15, JOHN ARENT SCHUYLER, in the 49th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

SITTIG.—On Wednesday, June 15, ELIZABETH A., wife of F. A. Sittig, in the 40th year of her age.

The relations and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 349 East 37th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Harlem, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SHAFER.—At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, June 15, FANNIE ESTELLE, youngest daughter of J. Calvin and Susie L. Shafer, aged 4 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, June 17, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the [illegible] train from New-York, and at the Hoboken Ferry, on the arrival of the 1:30 train from Montclair, to convey friends to Green-Wood.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, the 14th inst., MARGARET ANN, wife of Ezekiel H. Smith, and daughter of James N. Young, Esq., in the 26th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence No. 112 North Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, the 17th, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MORROW.—On Wednesday, June 15, ALBERT MORROW, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 165 East 57th-st.

VATABLE.—On Monday night, June 13, FLORA HOFFMAN, wife of H. A. Vatable, in the 49th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 16th inst., at 9 A. M., at the St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d-st., near 6th-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE. The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, June 18, 1870, will close at this office on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:30; E and F, 11:25; G, 10 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

GENTS' PEARL CASSIMERE DRESS HATS For FIVE DOLLARS. Buy, and save Two Dollars. WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF the New-York Humane Society will be held at their rooms, in the Chapel of the Presbyterian Church, north-west corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 27, 1870, at 8 o'clock. On MONDAY EVENING, June 20, at the same place, the nominations for officers for the ensuing year will take place. R. J. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was more activity displayed at the Exchange yesterday than on any previous day this week, and the monotony of the market was varied by having two auctioneers on the stand at the opening of the day, instead of one. Quite a number of persons were present at the sales, and a minor degree of interest was manifested in the proceedings. The following property was disposed of:

WILLIAM KENNELLY sold a three-story attic and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, known as No. 189 East Broadway, on the corner of Jefferson-street, with a three-story brick stable in the rear. The lot is 26.1x75, and the property brought $24,800, J. L. D. [illegible] being the purchaser. The sale was made by order of the executors of JOHN McDONALD, deceased. Also two lots adjoining each other, on the south side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue. Each lot is 16.8x100, and they sold for $8,000 apiece, which, when their proximity to Broadway is considered, was cheap. The lots are already in condition to begin building upon, free from rocks, &c.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE sold three lots of property situated in Brooklyn, East New-York and Passaic, N. J., respectively. The entire lot was sold at a receiver's sale by order of the Superior Court, under the direction of FRANCIS H. BIXBY, Referee. The first lot consisted of five two-story frame dwelling-houses and lots on the north side of Dean-street, near Grand-avenue, Brooklyn, and known as Nos. 751, 753, 755, 761 and 763. Nos. 751 and 755 brought $2,425 and $2,475 respectively, while the other three were sold together, bringing in the lump $7,250. Each lot is 16.8x110. The second piece of property sold consisted of four lots, each 25x100, together with two nearly new three-story frame houses thereon, located on the north-west corner of Division and Smith avenues, in East New-York. The price realized for the plot was $5,100. The third lot sold was a plot of ground 132x50x110x51, together with a two-story and basement frame house, in the village of Passaic, N. J., situated on the north-westerly corner of Grove-street and the Bloomfield road. The premises were knocked down for $4,300. This same piece of property was sold some eighteen months since by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER for $4,800. This sale completed the transactions of the day, the details of which will be found below.

Today, in addition to several sales advertised to come off at the Exchange, the first of the series of Grand Park sales will take place at Mamaroneck, Westchester County. Persons desiring to be present at the latter sale will take the 10 A. M. special train from the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railway, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue. A sufficient number of cars will be furnished for all who desire to attend, and return tickets provided for all the afternoon trains.

Summary of Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

3-story brick hose, 3-story stable and lot, s. w. corner East Broadway and Jefferson-st., lot 26.1x75	$24,800
2 lots s. s. 54th-st., 150 ft. 4 in. West of Broadway, each 16.8x100, $8,000 apiece	$16,000

BROOKLYN.

By Roberts & McGuire.

Two-story frame house and lot, n. s., No. 751 Dean-st., near Grand-av., lot 16.8x110	$2,425
Two-story frame house and lot, n. s., No. 755 Dean-st., next house but one to above, lot same size	2,475
3 two-story frame houses and lots, n. s., Nos. 759, 761 and 763 Dean st., lots same size as above; sold together	7,250

EAST NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

2 three-story frame houses and 4 lots, n. w. corner Division and Smith avs., each lot 25x100, sold together	$5,100

PASSAIC, N. J.

By Roberts & McGuire.

Two-story frame house and plot of ground, n. w. corner Grove-st. and Bloomfield road, plot 132x50x110x51	$4,300

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bleecker-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of Bowery road, 20x 67.3	$1,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 47 ft. s. of Broome-st., 23x40	18,500
Market-st., e. s., being one-ninth part of the distance between Madison and Henry sts., 22.8x 86.7	11,250
41st-st., n. s., [illegible]	7,000
43d-st., s. s., 132.4 ft. e. of 8th-av., [illegible]	15,000
52d-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	5,000
98th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x77.6	4,000
124th-st., s. s., 410 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	6,000
8th-av. and 40th-st., n. e. corner, 25x25	112,000

Leases Recorded.

University-place, No. 70, 5 11-12 years, per year	$2,300
26th-st., No. 516, West, 3 years, per year	375
41st-st., No. 21, East, 2 1-10 years, per year	3,000
3d-av., No. 338, 2 years, per year	800
8th-av., No. 28, West, 7 years, per year	800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Clarkson-st., s. s., 47 ft. e. of Bedford-place, 42x 150x47x50x100x200	$2,000
Dean-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Pace-av., 25x127	400
Downing-st., w. s., 268 ft. s. of Gates-av., 40x101.8	12,000
Hewes-st., n. s., 167.4 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 67x 100	3,350
Hewes-st., n. s., 167.4 ft. s. w. of Harrison-av., 60 x100	2,900
Madison-st., s. s., 225 ft. n. of Frankfort-st., 25x 100	6,000
Nelson-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Floyd-st., 17.8x123	250
14th-st., s. s., 37.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100. 14th-st., s. s., 37.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 175x100. 4th-av., w. s., entire point from 13th to 14th-sts., 200x37.10	37,000
17th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x100x25x100x 25x100	1,300
Cypress-av. and Grove-st., n. w. corner, 25x100	450
Fulton and Stone-avs., s. e. corner, 100x150, (½ share	2,250
Green-av., s. s., 94 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 47x75x 4x38x51x100	800
Green-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 47x75x 4x38x51x100	1,000
Hale-av., w. s., 257 ft. s. of Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank road, 25x80	275
Harrison-av., w. s., 91 ft. s. of Hewes-st., 20x100	437
Nostrand-av., s. s., 155.6 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 25x150. Nostrand-av., s. s., 210.6 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 25x150	4,000

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Castleton.

Adjoining n. w. corner of land of P. M. Cary, 400 [illegible]	$2,000
Corner Castleton and Bard-av., [illegible]	100,000
Stuyvesant-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Wall-st., 25x200	5,000

Clifton.

New-York-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Wood road, 101.6 x50x204.3x154.6x404.3	$9,250

Northfield.

Shore road at Bowman's Point, opposite Elizabeth City, 242x248x168.2x168	$7,500

Port Richmond.

Heberton-st., adjoining land of Mrs. Phebe A. Van Pelt, 122x40x20x38x187x228.9x290x131.7	$22,000
Elizabeth-st., 105 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100	350

Southfield.

Richmond road, adjoining land of Danl. Wandel, 2 48-100 acres	$2,000
Amboy road, adjoining land Catharine E. Metcalfe, 1 acre	5,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Bedford.

Bedford to Coscob road, e. s., adjoining Geo. Hobby's, 4½ acres	$900

Ossining.

Mill-st., n. s., adjoining Joseph Hunt's, L. H. Miller's property	$800

Pelham.

5th-av., e. s., lot No. 20, Pelhamville, 105x100	$150

Morrisania.

160th-st., s. s., 121 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100	$1,000
146th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Clifton-av., 50x100	1,500

West Farms.

Hoffman-st., s. s., 50x119	$500
Washington-av. and Morris-st., n. e. corner, 100x98	4,300

Yonkers.

Orchard-st., s. s., 225 ft. s. of High-st., 25x100	$800
Warburton-av., w. s., 160 ft. n. of Lamartine-av., 50x200	4,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Bay-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Prospect-st., 25x100	$2,700
Scott-st., s. s., Henry Garde's lot, 50x100	1,250

Bayonne.

Avenue T, w. s., 200 ft. from corner of 3d-st., 100x161	$6,400

Greenville.

Myrtle-av., s. s., Samuel Bostwick's lot, 25x100	$500

ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark.

Oliver-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. from Sandford-st., 25x 100	$850
Hamburg-place and Houston-st., n. w. corner, 50x100	2,000
Camden-st., e. s., 122 ft. from South Orange-av., 25x100	850
Montgomery-st., n. s., 349 ft. w. of High-st., 23.6 x100	4,000
E. Kinney-st., n. s., adjoining O. Baker's property, 11x100	1,300

Orange.

Nassau-st., s. s., 225 ft. from Myrtle-av., 50x194	$950
McChesney-st., w. s., adjoining McChesney's hat-store, 100x100	2,500

Woodside.

Maple-place n. s., adjoining H. Heide's property, 100x300	$7,000

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THE GREAT EXCURSION SALE OF THE SEASON!

$5,000 PRIZE, FREE RIDE AND FREE LUNCH!!

HO! FOR JAMAICA!!!

300 LOTS AND VILLA PLOTS

to be sold on the premises,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

on very easy terms,

$10 MONTHLY,

if desired, at

EAST LAWN, JAMAICA, L. I.,

JUNE 22 and 23, at 12 o'clock noon.

A GOTHIC COTTAGE

and premises, valued at $5,000, to be given to the purchasers as

A PRIZE!

Also,

ADMIRABLE VILLA PARK PROPERTY.

Jamaica is within a half hour's ride to the City fares; fare, by the 100 tickets, 12 cents each; commutation $45 a year—very little more than fare in City cars.

This large and beautiful village, soon to be a city, enjoys first-class church and school facilities.

The property is located in the finest and healthiest section of the village, surrounded by splendid villas and cottages. Title perfect.

Free tickets and further information obtained at the offices of

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,

No. 10 Pine-st., New-York, and

SUMNER & BUSBY,

No. 124 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS and DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE. No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, June 21, 1870,

at 1 P. M.,

on the premises,

POSITIVE SALE OF 200 LOTS

at

GREENVILLE, N. J.,

Twenty minutes from the New-York side of the River by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Over forty trains daily.

These lots are well situated on both sides of Danforth-av., and front on Chestnut and Linden avs., in the immediate vicinity of improvements, and commanding fine water views.

Terms unusually easy—Ten per cent. cash and the auction fees on the day of sale, and the balance may be paid in quarterly installments.

From those parties intending to build at once no money will be required for two years beyond the per cent. and fees paid on the day of sale.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11:40 A. M.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

MALLORY & BLACKWELL, Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 85 Liberty-st. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, At 4 P. M., on the premises, ABSOLUTE SALE AT TARRYTOWN.

Plot of five acres, beautifully located on high ground, commanding extensive views on the Hudson River and surrounding country for forty miles, with the new and well-built

RESIDENCE,

containing eighteen rooms, all finished in modern and most approved manner, with hard wood doors and trimmings on main floor. Marble mantels, marble-top washstands, with plumbing complete in all the chambers, with bath, water-tank, dumb waiter, gas pipes, &c.

Fine carriage-house and stables.

Seventy-five per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Immediate possession can be given.

Carriages will meet the train leaving 30th-st at 2 P. M.

Sale positive. In the house if stormy.

Further particulars of auctioneers,

MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 85 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTH-WEST CORNER OF NASSAU AND ANN STS., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of [illegible], Esq., referee.

NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.—The plot of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Nassau and Ann sts., and known as No. 107 Nassau-st. and Nos. 25 and 27 Ann-st., being 34 feet 0 inches on Nassau-st., 75 feet 7 inches on Ann-st., 44 feet 1 inch rear, and 70 feet on the north line.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

MILLINERY.

SUMMER BONNETS AND LADIES' Hats; Crape Bonnets $5, worth $12; Traveling Bonnets and Hats. Great Bargains this day at BINNS' New Millinery, No. 547 Broadway, upstairs. This is valuable.

FINANCIAL.

THE

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $4,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers AND Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

1st Mortgage

8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

HOME INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF

Long Island RR. Co.

These Bonds, the entire debt of the Company, are less than $12,000 per mile, are secured also by a large property at HUNTER'S POINT, and can be registered. They are due in 1898; interest payable May and November. Price, 90 and interest. For sale by

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,

where copy of mortgage can be seen.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on

CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Have removed from No. 29 William-st., to No. 25 Exchange-place and will continue to buy and sell Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on Commission as heretofore.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

NO. 32 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency, and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY, NO. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1870.

AT THE SPECIAL MEETING OF the stockholders of this Company, held on 26th inst., the supplement to the Company's charter, passed by the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, and on 5th April approved by the Governor, was rejected unanimously by the shareholders voting and by a majority of the shares. GEO. H. MYERS, Chairman.

Attest: LOUIS REEVES, Secretary.

DRAFT LOST OR MISLAID.—A DRAFT, signed by G. S. Hubbard & Co., dated Chicago, March 21, 1870, for $3,000, at six months, on D. J. & E. B. Ely & Co., New-York, and accepted by them, is mislaid or lost by the owner thereof. It is drawn to the order of John A. Ely, and numbered 253. Parties are cautioned against purchasing the same, as the payment is stopped, and any one having it is desired to communicate with Messrs. G. P. BISSELL & CO., Hartford, Conn.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 208 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office TUESDAY, June 21, 1870. Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

LOST—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO J. & D. A. Commins, Troy, N. Y., containing our note dated May 28, 1870, payable four months from date at the office of Sprague, Colburn & Co., N. Y. Said note was for $2,063 34, and was indorsed by Wm. F. Bacon, Treasurer, to whom it was made payable for value received of J. & D. A. Commins. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as the payment thereof will be refused. Pittsfield Woolen Company, by WM. F. BACON, Treasurer.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 9, 1870.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against negotiating certificate No. 22,3[illegible], in name of GEORGE BREITENSTEIN, issued by the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, dated April 5, 1870, for $1,700, upon which $1,300 has been paid. Said certificate having been lost or stolen, payment thereof has been stopped, and a new certificate applied for. GEORGE BREITENSTEIN.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY.

FIRST MORTGAGE

8 Per Cent. 20-Year Bonds

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and September at the BANK OF AMERICA, in New-York, where the principal is also payable at maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Coupon Bonds, under the First Mortgage of the road, covering its entire property and franchises, and are due in 1890. They have the privilege of conversion into stock by the holder for seven years after the first through train has been run. The Bonds can also be registered, if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is 185 miles, running from Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 45 miles south of Louisville to Paducah, at the junction of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, forming the outlet of the tobacco-growing counties of Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Davies, Marshall and McCracken, and passing through the rich and extensive bituminous COAL-FIELDS situated in Grayson, Hopkins, Caldwell and Muhlenburgh Counties. Along the entire route is found an unlimited supply of the finest LUMBER, and in many localities large deposits of IRON ORE exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract, and in course of construction, 100 miles having been graded and 25 miles put in running order. The capital stock amounts to $3,095,000, of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000 in 7 per cent. Bonds, all of which have been sold, yielding in cash upward of $800,000, and the balance in individual subscriptions and County Bonds. Of the latter, $300,000 have been disposed of at 85 per cent.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds will pass through the hands of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the Company only as each mile of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to protect by every legal safeguard the interests of the Bondholders. With the capital already secured and the proceeds of the Bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped at an early day.

The management of this road is in the hands of the most responsible and favorably known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these Bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price is 87 1-2 and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,

No. 41 Broad-st.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

No. 40 Wall-st.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,

No. 28 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

CHICAGO, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE R. R.

7 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

FOR SALE BY

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,

No. 18 Exchange-place.

CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 27 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 80 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 15 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($600,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 Nassau St. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

LEVY & BORG,

NO. 20 BROAD-ST.,

are now prepared to buy and sell SOUTHERN SECURITIES, and make a specialty of the same.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN E. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS R. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, JR.,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	ROBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1898, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 542 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX R. R. CO., HOBOKEN, N. J., June 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from June 9 until July 1. FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,201, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in various sums on improved property in New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Principals only need apply. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

CAUTION.—EVERY NOTE ISSUED BY J. Blath, in the name of the firm of Calm & Blath, has been issued without warrant, authority or any right, and will be so proved. E. C. CALM.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

PAYING

10 PER CENT. AND OVER,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER, AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property.....$41,800,000

Whole Indebtedness only.........$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B. First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$600,000

Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1897, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $2,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to its important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of this Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at 89 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK at close of business June 9, 1870:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,080,729 84
Overdrafts	249 42
United States bonds to secure circulation	300,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	300,000 00
Due from other national banks	51,305 11
Current expenses	672 24
Cash items (including stamps)	29,134 03
Exchanges for Clearing-house	67,160 19
Bills of other national banks	48,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	1,054 65
Specie—viz.: coin	1,878 75
Legal-tender notes	62,970 00
Clearing-house certificates	240,000 00
Total	$2,082,422 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	170,000 00
Interest	11,019 25
Profit and loss	32,000 00
National bank circulation outstanding	269,500 00
Individual deposits	1,278,711 48
Certified checks	7,090 62
Due to national banks	14,[illegible]
Total	$2,082,422 75

I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of June, 1870. E. R. McCARTY, Notary Public in and for City and County of New-York.

Correct—Attest:

PARAN STEVENS, J. N. PHELPS, A. H. TROWBRIDGE, Directors.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 192 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on May 26, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

JOSIAH LANE,	OLIVER S. CARTER,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	WILLIAM BOLTON,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,	OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
CALEB SWAN,	JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
THOMAS W. GALE,	SIDNEY BROOKS,
CHAS. WILLIAMS,	HENRY PARISH,
D. B. FEARING,	JOHN RYAN,
W. BLACKSTONE,	ED. H. R. LYMAN,
ACTON CIVILL,	R. W. BLEECKER,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,	JOSEPH SPRAGUE,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held 31st May, RICHARD W. BLEECKER was unanimously re-elected President, and WYLLIS BLACKSTONE Vice-President. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Treasurer of the State of California gives notice calling for the surrender of $100,000 of bonds, the numbers of which may be seen at our office. These bonds are called in to be canceled in accordance with a provision in the act authorizing their issue. They will be paid at Sacramento in gold coin at par, with the accrued interest, and after the 1st of December, 1870, the interest will cease.

LEES & WALLER, Agents for the Bank of California.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Inspectors of Election, who were declared elected by the Board of County Canvassers, by declaration dated the 20th day of May last, to appear before me, on or before the 18th inst., at the office of the Bureau of Elections, brown-stone building, corner of Centre and Chambers sts., to take and subscribe to the oath of office. CORNELIUS CORSON, Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the White Seam Stone Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Pine-st., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. W. SHERRILL WILSON, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF July next on the City of Montgomery Bonds will be paid at our office, No. 30 Wall-st. HOWES & MACY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW

Will draw interest from July, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 26th-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per Cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six Per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $7,500,735 66.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN & COLLENDER

Manufacturers of

STANDARD

AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.

WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,

No. 738 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

THE OLD BROOKLYN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHARTERED 1824.

CAPITAL	$150,000 00
NET SURPLUS	195,338 51
TOTAL ASSETS	$345,338 51

OFFICES:

NO. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and NO. 38 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

80TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

OF TEN (10) PER CENT.

Has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July, out of the profits of the last six months.

At an election held on the 6th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	JOHN J. VANDERBILT,
FRANCIS A. PALMER,	GEO. H. PLATT,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	JESSE SELIGMAN,
JOHN BODINE,	GEO. C. PETERS,
JAMES R. BLOSSOM,	BENJ. M. STILWELL,
BRYAN H. SMITH,	CHAS. CURTIS,
JOSHUA SUTTON,	GEO. GILFILLAN, M. D.,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	EDWARD C. BADEAU,
JOHN T. BRUCE,	ROBT. KNIGHT,
JOSEPH RUDD,	JEREM'H V. SPADER,
JOHN HALSTEAD.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, F. P. FURNALD was unanimously re-elected President, and CHARLES BURKHALTER Vice-President.

TUNIS C. BERGEN, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, June 15, 1870.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, June 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of United States tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer books closed on and after the 20th inst. until July 1.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 3, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, (less Government tax,) payable on and after June 21, 1870, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 11th day of June, inst. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, the 11th day of June, inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, the 18th June, inst., at 10 A. M. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 13, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend (free of Government tax) of $5 per share of full-paid stock, and $1 25 per share of scrip stock payable to the stockholders on and after July 1, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed from June 20 to July 6, 1870, both inclusive. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, June 7, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, the 7th day of July next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster Marine Corps, Philadelphia, free of expense to the United States.

The delivery of the articles to commence within seventy days, and the entire quantity to be delivered within six months from date of contract.

This office reserves the right to accept the bid for the whole, a part, or an article of a class, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Government.

CLASS NO. 1.

11,500 yards sky blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

4,600 yards dark blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

2,000 yards dark blue twilled Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 21 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

300 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 16 ounces to the yard, (cochineal dyed,) with white woolen selvedge.

CLASS NO. 2.

4,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for overshirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh 12 ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.

13,000 yards dark blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 27 inches wide, (exclusive of selvedge,) to weigh six ounces per yard, with white woolen selvedge.

1,000 gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

5,000 pairs woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

3,000 yards white Linen, for pants, 30 inches wide, to weigh 12 ounces per yard.

6,000 yards white Linen, for shirts, 30 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

14,000 yards Canton Flannel, for drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 6 ounces per yard.

4,000 yards cotton Ticking, for bedsacks, 28 inches wide.

CLASS NO. 4.

800 Uniform Caps, complete, except pompons.

800 Pompons, red worsted, ball shape, and 3 inches in circumference.

2,600 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, (indigo wool dyed,) with ornaments.

1,000 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

300 Gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)

200 Gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)

100 Gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)

100 Sets Epaulettes Bullion, for privates.

5,000 Yards yellow binding.

2,500 Yards red cord.

25 Swords for musicians.

100 Drum Cords.

50 Sets Drum Snares.

CLASS NO. 6.

700 Bayonet Scabbards with Frogs attached.

800 Percussion Cap Pouches.

25 Sword Frogs.

1,000 Knapsacks.

CLASS NO. 7.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:

Watch Coats.

Uniform Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.

Fatigue Coats for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.

Woolen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.

Linen Pants for sergeants, corporals, musicians and privates.

Flannel Shirts.

Linen Shirts.

Drawers.

Flannel Sacks.

Red and Blue Jackets for Boys.

Bed Sacks.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster, Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Marine Corps, No. 226 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia, and at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined; and whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will fill the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payments will be made upon accepted deliveries, withholding ten per cent. from the amount of first account rendered until second delivery is made, and from amount of second account rendered until third delivery is made, and so on until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, —— of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.

C D, Guarantor.

Witness,

E F.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and are able to make good their guarantee. G H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

The bidder's place of business or manufacturing establishment must be especially stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Supplies for the Marine Corps," and addressed to Major WILLIAM B. SLACK, Quartermaster, U. S. M. C.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 11, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 25th instant, at 12 M., for supplying Anthracite and Bituminous (Cumberland) Coal to the revenue vessels on this station, or to any other vessels of the revenue marine, requiring a supply at this port. The coal to be of the best quality, and to be furnished in such quantities and at such times as may be required, with the approval of the Collector. The proposals must specify rates for the ton of 2,240 pounds.

Information will be given to respectable parties in the Coal trade at the Revenue-cutter Office, Custom-house. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 11, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 25th instant, at 12 M., for supplying RATIONS to the revenue vessels on this station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. The ration to be furnished is the usual Navy Ration, without spirits, and the articles are to be approved by the Collector, and are to be delivered on board the cutters in good and sufficient casks or other vessels, with the name and quantity of the contents thereof distinctly marked on each. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THREE STEAM-PROPELLERS OF IRON FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock THURSDAY, June 30, for building three steamers for the revenue marine service as follows:

One propeller of iron, 350 tons, o. m.

Two propellers of iron, 250 tons each, o. m.

Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load-line from forward part of stem, to after part of forward stern post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessels will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-houses at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A guaranteed speed of 13 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 12 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required of the 350-ton vessel, and 12 knots on a trial of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours will be required for the vessels of 250 tons. Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for these vessels except from parties regularly engaged in iron ship building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Treasury Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that such bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which each vessel will be completed, as proposed.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessels.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bids as evidence as to the object of the proposals.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamers," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

These vessels must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels, for twenty years.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation, showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models with detailed specifications before closing contracts.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER OF WOOD FOR REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock Friday, July 15, 1870, for building one side-wheel steamer of wood, of 250 tons o. m., for the Revenue marine service, for the Pacific coast, to be delivered at the port of San Francisco.

Measurements for tonnage to be according to the old Custom-house rule, taking the length on load line from forward part of stem to after part of stern-post, breadth of beam molded, and depth from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications for the above vessel will be furnished bidders on application at Custom-house at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco.

A guaranteed speed of 12 knots on a trial course of one mile, and 11 knots for six consecutive hours, will be required.

Favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the rate of speed guaranteed in excess of the rate above stipulated.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision of an agent of the Treasury Department, and all facilities must be afforded him for inspecting the material and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bid will be considered for this vessel except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by the bidder and competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Department,) in the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by the Department that the bid has been accepted.

The bid should state the sum for which such vessel will be completed and delivered as aforesaid.

Seven months from the time of signing the contract will be allowed for the completion of the vessel.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid as evidence as to the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Revenue Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids a general plan and elevation showing the internal arrangement, with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be required to furnish acceptable models, with detailed specifications, before closing contracts.

The vessel must be built according to American Lloyd's specifications, for A No. 1 wooden vessels for nine years.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 11, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 25th instant, at 12 M., for supplying SHIP CHANDLERY to the revenue vessels on this station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Schedules of the articles to be furnished, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained, by responsible parties only in the ship chandlery trade, at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom-house. M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 52 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 15th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 15th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 3 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

THOMAS J. BARR, GEORGE B. WALLIS, MICHEL NORTON, Commissioners.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide Internal Revenue, to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 32 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., daily, Sundays excepted, from the 15th day of June until the 30th day of June, 1870, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on businesses, trades, professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending April 30, 1871, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1869.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the same due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

WM. S. WHITE, Collector.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1870.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, NINTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, TWELFTH, NINETEENTH AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 66 West 14th-st.

Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1869, enumerated articles for the year ending March 1, 1871, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1871; that the taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy, to receive the same at my office, No. 66 West 14th-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June to and including the 30th day of July, 1870, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the same due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

WM. A. DARLING, Collector Ninth District, State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1870.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1870.

TO PLUMBERS AND MASONS.—Notice is hereby given to plumbers and masons holding licenses from the late Croton Aqueduct Board that, from and after this date, no permits for tapping water-pipes, or for making connections with sewers or drains, will be issued, unless new bonds are filed with this Department. W. M. TWEED, Commissioner of Public Works.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—MAY 8, A SPOTTED DOG, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Communicate with THOMAS PIELOW, care of Mrs. F. DeForest, Newport, R. I.

SHIPPING.

[illegible] LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT ......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, June [illegible]
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July [illegible]
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSEAU....SATURDAY, July [illegible]
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. [illegible]

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $[illegible]. TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) [illegible]

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, June 15 | Cuba, Wednesday, June 29
Tripoli, Wednes., June 15 | Parthia, Wednes., June 29
Calabria, Thurs., June 16 | Russia, Wednes., July 6
Scotia, Wednes., June 22 | Samaria, Wednes., July 6
Malta, Wednes., June 22 | Nemesis, Thurs., July 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage. First Cabin, $[illegible], gold. Second Cabin, $[illegible], gold. First Cabin to Paris ....$[illegible], gold. Return tickets .... $[illegible], gold. By the steamers carrying Steerage. First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets ....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY, 16th inst.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

ANGLIA.........June 18 | SIDONIAN.........June [illegible]
DORIAN........June 22 | COLUMBIA.........July 2
AUSTRALIA.....June 25 | BRITANNIA.........July [illegible]

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $[illegible] and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $[illegible].

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $28; intermediate, $[illegible].

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $[illegible].

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON...........Saturday, June 25, [illegible]
ETNA, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin [illegible]	$[illegible]	Steerage	$[illegible]
To London	[illegible]	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	[illegible]	To Paris	[illegible]
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH...June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..June 29, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.................July 6, at 11½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.............July 13, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....July 20, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.........July 27, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, June 18, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, ANDREWS, Wednes'y, June 22, at 10 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Sat., June 25, 1 P. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, July 2, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JUNE 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, June 20.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, June 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4, North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,) June 16.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 23.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 30.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, [illegible] AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, WEDNESDAY, June 22, 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, June 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 18, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, June 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM-SHIP VIRGIN, at public auction, at Washington Navy-yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, July 13, [illegible] the screw and [illegible] steam-ship VIRGIN, built on the Clyde, [illegible]. Length, [illegible] feet; breadth, [illegible] feet; depth, [illegible] feet; [illegible] four hundred ([illegible]) tons, measurement; [illegible] has two oscillating engines [illegible] in good order; [illegible]. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of [illegible] pounds previous to the vessel leaving New-York for Washington last January, and found to be strong and tight. Draft of [illegible] loaded, [illegible] feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board, will be sold with the vessel. Terms, [illegible] cash on the day of sale, and remainder on removal of the vessel from the Navy-yard. The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.

(Signed,) E. C. BANFIELD, Solicitor of the Treasury.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the [illegible] of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. TIMMERMAN, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. [illegible], Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5, Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 235 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special Chicago express, [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible]. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

5:00 P. M., [illegible] express, with sleeping cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., [illegible] express, with sleeping cars [illegible] for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at [illegible] P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Hudson train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 8:50, 10 and 11:50 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:15, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

New-York, May 23, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 22.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with Stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 3:30 P. M. from New-York and the 8 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.

3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] A. M. and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping coaches will accompany the [illegible] A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M. (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

June 13, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. THE ROUTE VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY IS 70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stops.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the next afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Bart's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

BREMEN.

HILLMANN'S HOTEL.

Ranking as one of the leading first-class hotels in Germany. It is located near the railway station and the Rampart promenades, and fitted up with all the modern improvements and in the most elegant style.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEkeeper, nursery governess and traveling companion, by a capable and willing party, who understands her business; references given and required. Address M., care of G. Meyers & Co., No. [illegible] Park-row.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young German girls; one to take care of children, and the other to mind a nice confectionery or bakery. Inquire at No. 368 3d-av., corner 28th-st., confectionery store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and seamstress; or would take care of a baby; no objections to the country; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 151 East 40th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant, a situation as nurse, or chamber-maid and plain sewer; can be well recommended; also, a young woman as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 250 West 27th-st., corner of 7th-av., over the drug-store.

WANTED—A HOUSE-KEEPER'S POSITION in a widower's family by a young widow; thoroughly competent; no objection to children; best references. Call on or address Mrs. M., No. 152 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 269 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands meats, soups, game and pastry; will go to the country with a family; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good cook and first-class washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at No. 349 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman; very respectable; an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; has the best of testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 355 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman in a private family as laundress; nine years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 229 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; willing to go in the country; would assist in chamber-work, or with the care of children; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. [illegible] West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as chamber-maid and take care of grown children; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 148 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Scotch woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, ice-creams, jellies, good syrups; has good City references. Apply at 340 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress; a country place preferred; the best of City reference. Call at No. 309 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do upstairs work in a small private family; good references. Call at No. 265 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; best of references; would like to go to the country for the Summer. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY WOMAN, A situation to take care of children and can do plain sewing; a home more an object than wages. Can be seen at the Nursery, corner 51st-st. and Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 162 West 24th-st., near 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of a baby from its birth; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to go to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, a situation; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's suits; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to go in the capacity of ladies' maid. Apply at No. 329 6th-av., in the toy-store, near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NURSE, A situation; can take care of a baby from its birth, or would take care of growing children, or do light chamber-work; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 329 6th-av., in the toy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman a situation as nurse; is a good seamstress; has no objection to travel, or go a short distance in the country; can procure the best City reference. Call for three days at No. 344 East 15th-st.; ring fourth bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a respectable girl; understands her business; would assist with the coarse washing; would go with the family to the country for the Summer months; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 326 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION by an English Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver and making salads; can take a man's place, or will do chamber-work and waiting; best City recommendation. Call at No. 355 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman (French) as lady's maid and seamstress; understands her duties perfectly; is well recommended from her present place, which she leaves only on account of family going to Europe. Call at No. 355 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND EFficient girl, a situation as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country for the Summer; unexceptionable references. Call at present employer's, No. 21 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good cook; excellent baker; willing to assist with washing; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country; best of references. Apply at No. 222 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as ladies' maid or seamstress; good City references. Call for two days at No. 225 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chamber-maid and fine washer, or as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing. Call at No. 120 9th-st., (Clinton-place,) near 6th-av., Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman, a situation as ladies' maid or child's nurse; understands hair-dressing and plain sewing; with reference. Call at 60 Carll-st., in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for three days at her last place, No. 132 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, a situation as housekeeper in a private family or hotel. Call for two days at No. 1,029 Broadway, near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family. Can be seen at her last place, No. 110 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH girl to do chamber-work and assist in washing, or as laundress. Apply at No. 170 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, TO GO out by the day in families. Call for two days at No. 321 East 30th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, with the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 28th-st.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 355 4TH-AV., situations wanted for a number of English, French, German, Protestant and other cooks, and chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, nurses; those lately landed, &c.

A LADY HAVING A FRENCH DOMEStic desirous of returning to France, would like to change with a family going there. Apply at No. 30 East 58th-st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 209 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 1st-st. Mrs. LOWE.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY)—BY the AMERICAN KNITTING-MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who fully understands his business; good references as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness; no objection to the country. Call or address P. H., No. 219 East 30th-st., livery stable, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; one who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has six years' reference from his last place. Address L. D., No. 65 Bleecker-st., care of Mr. Chapman.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF LONG experience in the care of gentlemen's horses, harness, &c., a place as coachman with a private family; can give the very best of City reference. Call at harness-store, No. 1,252 Broadway, or address COACHMAN, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom and steady driver; has six years' reference from his last place. Address Q. M., No. 65 Bleecker-st., care of Mr. Chapman.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German as coachman; speaks English and German; wages no object; country preferred; good references given. Address JACOB MERKLI, The Oaks, Bayside, L. I.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN SOME light business by a man who has got all the day to spare up to 4 P. M.; employment more desirable than high wages. Address J. W. T., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHman who has a practical knowledge of the care of fine carriages, & first-class grooming, and good driver; reference from first-class families. Apply or address J. D., No. 4½ Amity-street, harness-store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation as coachman or groom; has had fifteen years' experience with horses; first-class driver; knows the City well. Address HENRY A. DIXON, No. 2 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business and has first-class references; would not object to going into the country. Call or address B. B., No. 519 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by one who thoroughly understands his business in every [illegible]; is a most competent groom and careful driver; has fourteen years' reference from his employer. Address P. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent coachman; understands the care and management of horses; unemployed through the family going to Europe; first-class reference. Apply at No. 148 West 17th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as coachman and groom, who is honest and sober; has the best of City reference for the last ten years. Address for two days, COACHMAN, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener or farmer; understands the care of all kinds of cattle and stock on a gentleman's place; not afraid of work. Address J. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class references. Address M. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family in the City or country; the best City references. Address WAITER, two days, at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; best possible references; speaks Spanish, Italian and English. Apply at or address No. 408 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter by a young man; has good experience; good City reference given. Address T. C., No. 211 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as groom; thoroughly understands his business; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 114 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address J. B. W., No. 300 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom, with good reference; City or country. Apply to JOHN, at private stable, No. 21 East 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a willing and useful man; (German.) Address GARDENER, Box 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH boy, lately landed; understands hair-dressing. Apply at four doors above 18th-st., on 4th-av.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for five years. Price, $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Penn., or Boston, Mass.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is the only licensed, under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $60. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $60 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS lady's maid; must sew well and dress hair. Apply for two days at No. 45 West 17th-st., between 10 and 12.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOME [illegible]—TO RENT FOR THE Summer, a nicely furnished parlor, floor, three rooms deep, without board, to one or two gentlemen, to a suitable party the price will be very reasonable; also, a good-sized single room; references. Inquire at No. 18 West 11th-st.

NO. 300 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A handsome back parlor, to let, on second floor, and two other rooms, furnished, with board; new house, and all modern improvements.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with good board, to a lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen; three minutes' walk from Catharine or Fulton Ferries, Brooklyn. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 12 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 12 VAN NEST-PLACE, (CHARLES-st.,) near Bleecker-st.—Nicely furnished rooms to let, with board, at $7 and $8 per week; house contains all modern improvements; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 6 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; reference exchanged.

NO. 234 EAST 13TH-ST.—TWO HANDsomely-furnished rooms on second floor, suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board; terms reasonable; reference required.

FRONT AND BACK ROOM ON SECOND floor, newly furnished, hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 169 East 39th-st.

NO. 408 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE front room, suitable for a young married couple, furnished or unfurnished, with board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH or without board; good neighborhood. Apply immediately at No. 121 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen only, at No. 8 South Washington-square; references required.

AT NO. 40 EAST 23D-ST., GENTLEmen can find elegant accommodations without board, or with breakfast.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MOUNT VERNON HOTEL, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Large, airy rooms; table well supplied with fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, &c., from the farm; forty-five minutes from 27th-st. on New-Haven Railroad; beautiful drives; livery-stable attached to hotel. GEO. GOULD, Proprietor.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS SUMMER BOARDing-house at Cornwall, on the Hudson; fine shade, large rooms, river and mountain views, pleasant drives, boating, &c., with good board at reasonable prices. Address G. H. CASWELL, Cornwall Land-ing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 85 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. R., Esopus, New-York.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAUCH'S HOTEL AND FRENCH RESTAURANT, LONG BRANCH, IS NOW OPEN.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, GREENBRIER, WEST VA.

These Springs, famous for their alterative waters and fashionable patronage, are now open. They afford accommodations for 1,500 persons.

The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad run to the Springs. Round-trip tickets, from New-York, with ample allowance of time to the visitor, only $27 45. Telegraphic facilities with every part of the Union.

These Springs are 2,000 feet above tide-water, and the climate in which they are situated is always cool and invigorating, affording entire relief from oppressive Summer heat.

An excellent band and an extensive livery in attendance.

Masquerade and fancy balls during the season as heretofore.

Charges: $75 per week, and $90 per month of thirty days. Children under ten years of age and colored servants half price; white servants according to accommodations.

Pamphlets in reference to the medicinal value of the water, routes to the Springs, &c., &c., may be had free of charge of Mr. JOHN P. HENRY, No. 4 College-place, New-York, who also has the White Sulphur Water constantly on sale.

PEYTONS & CO., Proprietors.

WEST END HOTEL, FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.

Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

BLACK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Campton Village, N. H., eight miles from Plymouth. One of the most beautiful locations in New-Hampshire, at the junction of the Pemigewasset and Mad River Valleys. Great variety of delightful drives and rambles. Terms moderate. Address O. C. FOSS, Proprietor, Black Mountain House, Campton Village, N. H. Reference: T. M. Blossom, No. 262 2d-av.

SURF HOTEL.

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open. Terms reasonable. Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

STILL AND SURF BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING.—The splendid steamer EASTERN CITY leaves Pier 28, East River, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for Sag Harbor, Greenport, Orient and Orient Point. Good hotels and fine salt water bathing at all those places. Passengers land at Sag Harbor, and take stages seven miles to Easthampton, for surf bathing. This trip affords a fine view of Peconic and Gardiner's Bay. For further information address I. S. TUTHILL, No. 130 South-st.

HOXIE HOUSE.—THIS HOTEL IS SITUated at Mystic Bridge, Conn., and is now open for Summer travel; is accessible in a few hours from New-York or Boston. The favorite resorts Watch Hill, Pequot House and Mystic Island are within a short distance. Yachting, rowing, bathing, and pleasure driving are among its attractions. Terms on application.

B. F. HOXIE, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., having been entirely refitted, painted and furnished throughout, will open for the season June 15. Superior accommodations for yachting clubs or parties. Reduction on railroad fare—now issuing excursion tickets. Persons leaving Greenport at 6½ A. M., can reach New-York at 10 A. M.

H. BRAINARD, Proprietor.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, CANADA.—Recently enlarged and newly furnished; now accommodates nearly 400 guests; the best hotel in Canada. D. C. Burnett has had over twenty years' experience in first-class hotels in New-York City and State of New-York.

BURNETT & DOYLE, Proprietors.

AT TARRYTOWN—ON THE HUDSON. Rockwood House, delightfully situated on high ground, commanding an unsurpassed view of the river, and within five minutes' walk of cars and boats; two suites of large airy rooms, with excellent country board for the season; ample stabling. Address or apply on the premises.

THE PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted with accommodations equal to those of any first-class Summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May, under a new management. Parties wishing to engage rooms will please apply on the premises.

PAULL & KING, Managers.

LONG BRANCH.—ONE OR TWO FIRST-class families can be accommodated in a newly-furnished house, large rooms, closets, gas, and a table furnished with all the luxuries of the season; stabling for six horses. Apply between 11 and 2 at the Park Fire Insurance Company, corner Broadway and Park-place.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-York, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUALIN.

The new explosive agent is now in constant use at Hoosac Tunnel. For further information I refer to my new pamphlets, which may be had upon application at my office. CARL DITTMAR, Patentee and Manufacturer, Neponset Village, near Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, and every evening during the week, will be presented WATTS PHILLIPS' ROMANTIC DRAMA of

THE HUGUENOT,

produced with

NEW SCENERY........................by..........................WITHAM
NEW COSTUMES, designed and executed by.......THOS. JOYCE
NEW MUSIC..................by Mr. ROLLENHAGEN
NEW PROPERTIES.........by DEUEL and Assistants
NEW MACHINERY AND EFFECTS by DUNNE and Assistants.

AND A POWERFUL CAST, including the celebrated CLODOCHE TROUPE, who have been engaged expressly for this play.

NOTICE.—The public are informed that tickets purchased of speculators on the sidewalk on and after TUESDAY, June 14, will be refused at the door.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

In consequence of the necessary preparations incident to the production of

THE HUGUENOT, ON TUESDAY NEXT, June 14, this theater WILL BE CLOSED ON MONDAY EVENING for a dress and scenic rehearsal of the play, which will be presented with a powerful cast, including the celebrated CLODOCHE TROUPE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

NINETEENTH WEEK of the admiration of the age, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, with its varied attractions, comprised in ONE MONSTER PROGRAMME.

SPECTACLE, OPERA, BALLET, DRAMA, PANTOMIME.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Mme. Lanner's celebrated VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE are now en route to the United States and will shortly appear at this theater.

Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE CROWNING SUCCESS of the SEASON!

EVERY EVENING until further notice will be acted the BRILLIANT PARISIAN SENSATION entitled

FERNANDE. Characters by Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Gilbert, Fanny Davenport, Amy Ames, George Clarke, D. H. Harkins, James Lewis, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere and others.

MATINEE of FERNANDE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.

** Seats secured twelve days in advance. Tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be stopped at the door.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

EVERY NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

PRIZE STRAWBERRY EXHIBITION.—On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 15 and 16, at the new store of B. K. BLISS & SON, No. 23 Park-place, extending through to No. 20 Murray-st.

A FREE EXHIBITION

Of all the leading varieties of this delicious fruit, contributed by some of the most successful growers in the country. Three hundred dollars awarded in prizes.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The forty-fifth annual exhibition of pictures and sculptures is now open, day and evening. WILL CLOSE SATURDAY NIGHT, June 25.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—GRAND EXCURSIONS to the sea-side.—The steam-boat NETA, Capt. E. T. WILSON, commences her regular trips for the season on THURSDAY, June 9, running regularly every day, leaving West 24th-st. at [illegible]; Warren-st. at [illegible]; Pier No. 4 North River at [illegible], and [illegible] o'clock.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TRIPS—Let your families have fresh air; go to Warren-st., Pier No. 32, at 10 A. M. and take the FLORENCE for Yonkers, returning at 1:30 P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Saturdays excepted. Sunday fare, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

PETERS' EDITION.

BEETHOVEN

500 copies Beethoven's Sonatas, complete in one volume, net $[illegible]; 500 copies Beethoven's Sonatas, complete, bound, each, net $4. 400 copies Beethoven's Sonatas, with German fingering, (Leipsic Conservatory,) complete, each, net $4. 200 copies Beethoven's Sonatas, with German fingering (Leipsic Conservatory,) bound in one volume, each $[illegible]. ERNEST REINKING, No. 217 6th-av., near Cooper Institute, general depot of Peters' edition, (Leipsic and Berlin.)

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos, of various makers, comprising squares, uprights, and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by Chickering & Sons, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.

J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-two weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ABROAD.

A graduate of Harvard, and an experienced teacher, wishes to form a class of several boys, to prepare them for college while traveling in Europe; best of references. Address W. A. L., St. Mark's School, Southboro', Mass.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WATSON B. FARR, JOHN KERR and THOMAS M. IRETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Watson B. Farr, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 31st May, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je9-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS C. STEVENS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas C. Stevens, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1870.

NATHANIEL BLAISDELL, Assignee.

je16-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK WILTSE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick Wiltse, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1870.

T. STEWART BROWN, Assignee, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

je9-law3wTh*

SILVER WARE.

ENGLISH ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE AND CUTLERY.

MAPPIN & WEBB,

Celebrated Manufacturers, invite AMERICANS VISITING ENGLAND to inspect their unrivaled SHOW ROOMS, containing an immense stock of their celebrated manufactures,

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE of highest quality and most beautiful design and workmanship.

TEA SERVICES, DINNER SERVICES, AND TABLE CUTLERY of every description.

Please note carefully the address,

NOS. 76, 77 AND 78 OXFORD-ST., AND NOS. 71 AND 72 CORNHILL, LONDON. ROYAL CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD, AND WINSLEY-STREET WORKS, LONDON.

The best illustrated catalogue in the trade.

EAST SIDE ASSOCIATION.—AN election for officers will be held in the Rooms of the Association, No. 1,475 3d-av., June 22. Polls open from 5 to 8 P. M. J. B. BRUSH, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7½ P. M. To commence at 8 o'clock. Concludes at 10½ P. M.

SUMMER SEASON.

Engagement for a limited period of the popular author and actor,

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

MARKED SUCCESS AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE, awarded by CROWDED HOUSES to his new drama, of great domestic interest, founded upon Robinson's popular story of "Anne Judge," and entitled the

RED LIGHT; OR, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER, and which will be presented EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M. WITH ORIGINAL MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS AND AN UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RED LIGHT:

Philadelphia—"The hit of the season."
New-Orleans—"An undoubted triumph."
Cincinnati—"A powerful attraction."
Chicago—"A perfect work."
St. Louis—"The best."

THE NEW-YORK PRESS AND PUBLIC PRONOUNCE IT BROUGHAM'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE.

WALLACK'S WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M. MR. JOHN BROUGHAM in his successful drama, THE RED LIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON. GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF THE GREAT MILITARY PAGEANT ENTITLED NOT GUILTY, WITH BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, SPLENDID MUSIC, THRILLING TABLEAUX, TERRIFIC BATTLE SCENE.

General admission, 75 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

MRS. OATES' POPULAR COMPANY IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

THE DANCING BARBER. HERNANDEZ'S IMPERIAL JAPS. THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT. Josephine, (Daughter of the Regiment,) Mrs. Oates. BOSTON VERSUS BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL. WILLIE EDOUIN A LA BONFANTI.

Matinees WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

Every day at 2 P. M. and every evening at 8 P. M., MARTINETTI TROUPE in the comic trick pantomime of HOP O' MY THUMB.

A new pantomime in preparation.

LITTLE NELL, THE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND, is engaged and will shortly appear.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL AT THE MARINERS' FAMILY ASYLUM, STATEN ISLAND.—The managers of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society will hold their annual fair and festival on the afternoons and evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of June,

AT THE HOME, STATEN ISLAND.

The occasion affords to the benevolent an opportunity to aid one of our most deserving charities, and to enjoy, at the same time, a sail on our beautiful Bay. Boats leave foot of Whitehall-st., New-York, and Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, every hour till 7 P. M. The evening boat leaves the Island at 10 o'clock.

N. B.—The Anniversary Exercises will take place THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M., on which occasion there will be speaking and a musical entertainment.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH,

Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: For passengers, 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for freight, 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, for passengers 8:17 A. M. and 2:05 P. M.; for freight, 7:10 P. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4¼, for passengers only.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Open June 1, 1870, via New-Haven, Shore Line, and Newport and Wickford Railroads and steam-boat, also by Stonington steam-boats. Passengers by this line avoid the passage round Point Judith, and reach Newport in 8 hours from New-York, connecting at Wickford with the fine steamer EOLUS, passing 12 miles across Narragansett Bay in about 45 minutes. Leave New-York and New-Haven depot, 27th-st., at 12½ noon, by express train; arrive at Newport at 8½ P. M. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. by Stonington steam-boats, foot of Jay-st., N. R.; remain on boats at Stonington until 7 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 9½ A. M. Will connect with night express train at 8 P. M. from New-York on after July 1. Returning, connect with day express train and Stonington steam-boats. For further particulars apply at depot of New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., and at office of Stonington steam-boats, Pier No. 33 N. R. Fare as low as by any other line.

THEODORE WARREN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 9th	11 A. M.	Thursday, 9th	3 P. M.
Friday, 10th	12 M.	Friday, 10th	4 P. M.
Saturday, 11th	3 P. M.	Saturday, 11th	4 P. M.
Sunday, 12th	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 12th	4 P. M.
Sunday, 12th	5:30 P. M.	Monday, 13th	7 A. M.
Monday, 13th	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th	7 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—LOW FARE—Only $1 50, being nearly 50 less than rail and 75 cents less than any route, and same reduction to Buffalo and the West, and to Saratoga and the North, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Sundays, 5. Passengers by this route for Saratoga avoid the inconvenience of change of cars. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points.

J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier 28, East River (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M. for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 130 South-st.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamboat WALTER BRETT, from Pier No. 35, foot of Spring-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P. M., landing at Cold Spring; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., landing at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. Staterooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for horses and carriages.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P. M. Trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 27 East River daily at 3, and foot of 27th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2¾, and 27th-st. at 3 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL.

GRAND MUSICAL JUBILEE

AT THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE COLISEUM,

Between 63d and 64th sts., 3d-av.

near Central Park.

BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

FOURTH DAY.

Performances afternoon and evening.

CONTINUATION OF POPULAR PRICES.

ADMISSION..............................ONE DOLLAR.

ADMISSION..............................ONE DOLLAR.

ALL SEATS................ONE DOLLAR EXTRA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1870.

AFTERNOON.

GREAT CLASSIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DAY.

SYMPHONIC, OPERATIC and ORATORIO SELECTIONS FROM BEETHOVEN.

HIS MOST POPULAR AND CLASSIC NUMBERS.

THE GREAT FIFTH SYMPHONY.

SELECTIONS FROM THE GREATEST OF HIS OPERAS, FIDELIO.

SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI.

MME. ANNA BISHOP.

The complete combined OPERATIC CHORUSES and all the CHORAL SOCIETIES, with the GREAT ORCHESTRA.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME OF OPERATIC, MISCELLANEOUS, POPULAR, MUSIC, OF THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN SCHOOLS, INCLUDING ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.

THE COMBINED CHORUSES.

CHORAL SOCIETIES,

HANDEL AND HAYDEN SOCIETY,

AND

THE GREAT COMBINED ORCHESTRA.

THE WHOLE TO CONCLUDE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEMAND OF RESIDENTS IN NEIGHBORING CITIES, WITH A REPETITION OF GILMORE'S GREAT SUCCESS, THE ANVIL CHORUS WITH THE THOUSAND WIRES, FIFTY ANVILS, AND THE COMBINED ORCHESTRA, MILITARY BANDS, BELL CHIMES, AND ELECTRIC ARTILLERY.

EVENING,

SELECTED PROGRAMME.

THE NIGHT FOR THE PEOPLE!

OPENING WITH THE FIRST PART OF MENDELSSOHN'S SUBLIME ORATORIO,

ELIJAH!

WHICH WILL BE GIVEN WITH A CAREFULLY-SELECTED ORCHESTRA and THE GREAT HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY of BOSTON, Numbering on this occasion UPWARD OF SIX HUNDRED VOICES.

THE VERY HIGH REPUTATION OF THIS SOCIETY naturally leads to the anticipation of one of the most delightful and artistic performances of this GREAT ORATORIO which can by any possibility take place.

THE COMBINED STRENGTH OF ALL THE OPERATIC CHORUSES,

THE COLISEUM ORGAN,

MME. PAREPA-ROSA,

MISS NETTIE STERLING,

MR. WILLIAM CASTLE,

MR. W. W. WHITNEY.

IN ADDITION TO WHICH SELECTIONS FROM POPULAR AMERICAN MUSIC from THE CHOICEST GEMS of ITALIAN AND GERMAN MUSIC, OPERATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS, Comprising in its rendition ALL THE EXECUTIVE ELEMENT, including ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS of THE GRAND FESTIVAL, And making of this EVENING'S FESTIVAL A GRAND GALA CONCERT.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON,

GRAND POPULAR PROGRAMME of OPERATIC AND MISCELLANEOUS ENSEMBLES.

FRIDAY EVENING,

LAST FESTIVAL CONCERT BUT ONE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 18,

TENTH AND LAST FESTIVAL CONCERT.

SELECTIONS FROM THE NINTH SYMPHONY.

FIVE THOUSAND SABBATH-SCHOOL CHILDREN,

AND GRAND NATIONAL FINALE,

with

EIGHT THOUSAND VOICES,

THE CHILDREN, THE COMBINED CHORAL SOCIETIES, THE GREAT ORCHESTRA, THE DRUM CORPS, THE MILITARY BANDS, THE ORGAN AND THE ELECTRIC ARTILLERY.

THE FEAST OF STRAWBERRIES.

Entertainment at the Howard Mission—An Evening of Genuine Enjoyment.

The old woman, in the quaint nursery rhyme, "who lived in a shoe, and had so many children she didn't know what to do," must have had an extremely difficult time of it in supplying the wants of her extensive household; but what consternation she would have fallen into it she had had the care of a family composed of upward of 500 little ones, of both sexes, such as was assembled last evening under the hospitable roof of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, at No. 40 New Bowery. The presence of so large a number of children on the occasion in question was caused by a strawberry and ice-cream festival given by the officers and managers of the institution. The entertainment was arranged as a pleasant surprise for the boys and girls receiving tuition and support at the Mission, together with such relatives as they might choose to bring with them, including fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters. During the afternoon crowds, of children of all ages and aspects, congregated about the rear entrance to the Mission for the purpose of procuring the magical ticket which gave them admittance to the festival. Many a ragged and forlorn specimen of *les enfants perdus*, less fortunate than his companions, stood looking on in a wistful manner while the tickets were being distributed, but it was found impossible to offer accommodations to any except the numerous attendants at the institution. Previous to the enjoyment of the edibles, the children listened to excellent addresses by Rev. H. M. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, Mr. A. S. Hatch, the well-known banker, who is the President of the Board of Managers of the Mission, and Rev. Mr. Kendrick, of Chicago. They subsequently marched to the dining-room, where long tables were laid, on which were spread small plates of cream, cakes and strawberries. Miss A. W. Anderson, the Matron of the Home, and Rev. P. J. H. Meyers, the Acting Superintendent, took charge of the festival, and made it pass off in as agreeable a manner as possible for the youthful guests.

Festival at the Perry-street M. E. Church.

The members of the Perry-street M. E. Church gave a strawberry festival last evening, which was very well attended. The ladies were out in full dress. The Church edifice was most beautifully decorated with flowers and flags. The supply of strawberries and cream was bountiful, and they were partaken of with zest. The "Feast of Reason" consisted of a musical entertainment and addresses by Rev. Charles S. Brown, Pastor of the Church, and Rev. R. E. Selmes, Superintendent of the Sunday-school. The principal artists were Mrs. Mozart, soprano; Mr. Wm. McDonald, tenor; Mr. J. R. Thomas, baritone; Mr. Percy Thomas, pianist. The songs consisted of "Love and War," "The Beatings of My Own Heart," "The Fair Enchantress," "Bonny Dundee," "Stars of the Night," "Syren and Friar," "Croquet," "Ye Tormenters," "Through the World," and others.

Other Festivals.

At the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry streets, last evening, strawberries and cream reigned supreme, and the austerity usually ascribed to this sect seemed to be laid aside on this occasion. Every one appeared to be determined to do full justice to the delicious fare which was so bewitchingly served by the charming young ladies of the Committee. During the evening the choir rendered some appropriate pieces of music in fine style.

Manhattan Division of the Sons of Temperance fed about 200 voracious and perspiring individuals of both sexes with strawberries and cream at their hall, corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street, last evening. The gastronomic exercises were pleasantly varied by short addresses and singing.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon, held a strawberry festival, on Tuesday evening, to raise funds to defray the expense of furnishing their parsonage in a more suitable manner. It was quite successful.

The ladies of the Potts Memorial Church, Morrisania, are holding a strawberry festival for the benefit of the society. It will close this evening.

FESTIVALS THIS EVENING.

This evening a number of strawberry and musical festivals are promised, at each one of which the programme is of the most tempting order imaginable. The most notable of these is probably that of the Allen-street M. E. Sunday-school, between Delancey and Rivington streets. Among the attractions on this occasion will be addresses by popular speakers, and singing by well-known and talented ladies and gentlemen of this City and Brooklyn. Everybody should go to Allen-street to-night.

Exhibition of Prize Strawberries.

Messrs. B. K. Bliss & Son, seedsmen, opened their new warehouse at No. 23 Park-place, yesterday, with a prize exhibition of strawberries and plants, and the occasion drew together a large number of amateur and professional horticulturists to view the specimens forwarded by growers for competition. It was feared that the recent unsettled weather would prove prejudicial to a good exhibition, as the heavy rains had committed havoc among choice varieties. These fears proved groundless, however, for the assortment of berries received yesterday was an excellent one, and was pronounced by good judges one of the finest collections exhibited for several seasons.

Mr. Bliss had offered the sum of $300 in premiums, for the best collections and single specimens, and his liberal offer seemed to be appreciated by growers and nurserymen, who complain that they have too few opportunities to exhibit the result of their skill and studies, thereby preventing the general market from profiting from the advantages to be gained by the introduction of new and valuable varieties.

Among those present during the day we noticed Mr. Lawton, of blackberry fame, Mr. Moore, of the *Rural New-Yorker*, Dr. Hexamer, of Newcastle, N. Y., Mr. Geo. Thurber, P. T. Quinn and A. S. Fuller, all three well-known authorities on small fruits, and Mr. Elias W. Durand, of Irvington, N. J., whose strawberry farm is celebrated for containing over 1,100 different varieties of seedlings. John Crane, O. J. Tillson and Geo. Hebbert also appeared as contributors, and they were soon surrounded by many others in the business who failed to exhibit, as their varieties were not sufficiently advanced.

Among the more noticeable specimens on the tables were the "New Brilliant" and "Matilda," from Durand; the "French," "Nicanor" and "Jucunda," from Reisig & Hexamer; Schanck's "Prolific," "Boyden's No. 30," and a new "Seedling" from A. M. Halstead, of Rye, N. Y. Several of these magnificent berries rivaled a hen's egg in size, and proved delicious in flavor. The smaller varieties were much praised by connoisseurs as being adapted to the regular market, and the entire show was a very interesting one indeed.

Messrs. George Thurber, A. S. Fuller and P. T. Quinn acted as judges, and awarded the following premiums: Reisig & Alexander, for best collection of fifty varieties, first prize, $50; the same firm for best display of thirty-five varieties, in pots, second prize, $20; and the same for best twelve and six named varieties, first prize in each class; E. W. Durand for the best new seedling, having never been exhibited before, first prize of $30, although the Committee awarded the prize on the fruit alone, the plant not being known to them; John Crane took the first prize for "Boyden's No. 30," and for the "Charles Downing;" George Hebbert won the prize for "Leming's White" and the "Triomphe de Gand." Several other prizes were awarded of a minor character. The programme of prizes was not exhausted, however, as the date was too early, so the exhibition will be resumed next week, to afford growers of late varieties an opportunity to compete. The present exhibition continues today, and will well repay a visit. There are several other things on the tables, though not for competition. We understand that these fruit shows will be continued by Bliss & Son in their proper season, in order to afford growers an opportunity to exhibit, and they cannot fail to be of interest and benefit.

JERSEY JUSTICE.

Two New-York Sharpers Sent to State Prison for Ten Years.

The trial of Thomas S. Hadden, keeper of a sailors' boarding-house in Water-street, New-York, and his confederate, Thomas T. Pike, indicted for breaking and entering the house of Michael Martin, of Hudson City, and carrying away therefrom household goods valued at $2,000, was brought to a close in the Hudson County, N. J., Courts, yesterday, after lasting three days. The facts of the case are briefly related. Last month, Mr. Martin left a man named Donnelly in charge of his house, in Hudson City, during the temporary absence of himself and family. Donnelly had occasion to visit New-York, but, getting drunk, he went to Tommy Hadden's establishment, where, in his unguarded moments, he told them of the trust reposed in him. Deeming this a good opportunity for a haul, Hadden and his confederate Pike plied Donnelly with bad whisky and kept him locked in a room for several days, till he became "insane" from his too-abundant potations, and allowed himself to be shipped by Hadden on a fishing-boat bound for the Banks. Hadden and Pike in the meantime drew up what purported to be a bill of sale of Martin's property, and threatened Donnelly with death if he refused signing it. They next hired three furniture wagons and removed the goods from Jersey City to New-York. Part of the property was subsequently found on Hadden's premises and the remainder in an auction-store. The evidence against the accused was clear and convincing, and despite the efforts of counsel to quash the indictment for an alleged technical informality, the jury yesterday convicted the prisoners. Judge Randolph, instead of waiting for the usual sentence day to mete out punishment to the notorious offenders, immediately, on the rendition of the verdict, ordered them to stand up. Hadden pleaded innocence, and appealed to the clemency of the Court for the sake of his family. The Court, after listening gravely to their excuses, addressed a touching and sensibly little homily to the prisoners, and concluded by sentencing them to ten years each in the State Prison. "Tommy" Hadden, it will be remembered, was one of the first converts of the Water-street Mission.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Inspector Chapman, of the Customs Bureau at Castle Garden, seized a case of watch-movements, worth $800, yesterday, in the possession of an immigrant passenger. He discovered a false bottom in the trunk of another immigrant, and had it opened, when there were brought to light $12,000 in gold and silver, which the passenger had stowed away for safe keeping. He was allowed to depart in peace. Another false-bottom trunk was examined a few days ago, and found to contain nine dozen pairs of kid gloves.

More testimony was taken for the defense, yesterday, before Commissioner Shields, in the case of William Hall, a Greenwich-street druggist, charged by Capt. Chalker, a Custom-house officer, with having bay oil in his possession, assuming the same to have been smuggled. Benjamin F. Medcsff and Joseph B. Rose, formerly a partner of the defendant's, were called as witnesses, after which the case was adjourned until the 18th inst., at which time a decision will be rendered.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Sunday-school was celebrated last evening. The church, which had been handsomely ornamented with flowers, &c., was well filled. The programme embraced organ music, singing, the annual report by Mr. H. F. Judson, and addresses by Revs. John J. Brouner and Geo. F. Pentecost. The Superintendent's report showed the amount received to have been $1,229 86; amount disbursed, $1,203 61; balance in treasury, $19 25. The money collected is all expended for missionary purposes. For the coming year Mr. G. C. Stokes is President; J. W. Root, Vice-President; J. P. Boggs, Secretary, and J. R. Thompson, Treasurer.

The hulk of the old ship *Falcon* was sold yesterday, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of the Quarantine Commissioners, to whom she belonged. She was sold as she lay at the dock at Red Hook, the chains, cables, anchors, and all other available property having been previously removed. What was left was deemed of little use, and after having been started at $500, she was knocked down to Mr. Buhler for $1,100. Muller, Wilkins & Co. conducted the sale, and but little interest was manifested in the transaction.

The examination in the case of William Hempstead, purser of the steamer *Missouri*, charged with having smuggled Havana cigars into this port, was continued before Commissioner Osborn, yesterday. A witness for the defense testified that there were only eight boxes of cigars found in the room occupied by the accused, instead of ten, as claimed by the Government officers, after which he proceeded to give an apparently satisfactory reason for their being there.

A soldier's widow named Cecelia Landers, charged with having committed perjury in order to obtain pension money from the Government, waived an examination before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, and was subsequently held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The officers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company are not alarmed for the safety of the *Henry Chauncey*. It is known that the steamer connecting with the *Chauncey* outward has arrived at San Francisco on schedule time, so that there is no doubt that the *Chauncey* arrived safely at Aspinwall. The *Chauncey* would not leave Aspinwall for New-York until the regular San Francisco steamer—in this case the *Constitution*—had arrived at Panama and delivered her passengers and freight to the *Chauncey*. There is no news yet of the arrival of the *Constitution* at Panama. The officers of the Company believe that both boats are safe, and that the detention is due to some derangement of the machinery of one or the other.

George Moore, the boy who was run over on Tuesday, in Eleventh-avenue, by a truck after being pushed off a Forty-second-street car by the conductor, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, he having sustained a fracture of the arm and leg. The remains were removed to the parent's residence, No. 561 West Forty-third-street, where Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest. The boy was playing with others in jumping upon passing cars to bother the conductors.

C. F. Smith, the defaulting tobacco dealer of Water-street, whose liabilities and swindles amounted to $150,000, has been heard from. A letter from a detective officer, who was set upon his track by a number of his financial victims in Wall-street, was received Tuesday from Toronto, stating that Smith, under the assumed name of Miller, had been stopping in a hotel in that town for several days, but suddenly disappeared immediately after the arrival of the New-York officer. It is thought he has gone to Montreal, from whence he will probably take a British steamer for Europe.

At the annual election of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, at noon yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Francis B. Cutting, A. S. Murray, Charles C. Bell, Charles P. Leverich, Percy A. Pyne, Roswell G. Rolston, Frederick G. Foster, James Seamers, Alexander Duncan.

A meeting of the grain forwarders of the country was held at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, but the business was transacted with closed doors.

The arrivals at Castle Garden, yesterday, were the *City of Denmark*, from Liverpool, 742; the *Cambria*, from Hamburg, 520; the *Dorian*, from Glasgow, 356; the ship *Neptune*, from Liverpool, 124; the steamer *Pennsylvania*, from Liverpool, 1,205. Total, 2,946.

It appears to be not generally known that a recent order of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue prohibits the use of the ribbon canceling machine for revenue stamps. The new machine must be used or the canceling must be done with pen and ink.

In our Chicago telegram of yesterday the statement was made that Rev. A. E. Kittredge, of this City, had accepted a call to that city at a salary of $7,000. The reverend gentleman desires us to say that he has not accepted, but still holds the matter under consideration.

In response to an appeal for aid in the shape of medicines and clothing for the suffering women of Cuba, signed by a large number of eminent ladies of Washington, a call has been issued inviting the ladies of this City to attend a meeting to be held in the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel today, at 3 o'clock P. M., to effect an organization for carrying out this humane work. The call is signed by Mrs. J. J. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Carey, Miss Phoebe Carey, Mrs. A. S. Stephens and many others.

The Department of Public Parks announces that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park band, in Madison-square, today from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M.

Last evening a party of five Germans employed in the brewery at Third-avenue and Ninety-second-street, went swimming in the East River at the foot of Ninety-third-street, when one of them named Wm. Schaeffer, was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Ellen Riley, aged sixty, and a native of Ireland, who was burned on Tuesday at No. 426 East Fifteenth-street, by the explosion of kerosene oil which she had thrown upon a fire, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Rollins will hold the necessary inquest.

BROOKLYN.

The Grand Lodge of the Order of Good Samaritans will hold a quarterly session today at 10 o'clock A. M., at the hall No. 186 Fulton-street, at which an election of officers for the ensuing term will be held.

A number of the Brooklyn merchants and importers waited upon Dr. Cochrane, the Health Officer, yesterday morning, for the purpose of ascertaining what answer he had received to his inquiries in regard to their right to take vessels to their wharves after they had received a clean bill of health from the Commissioners. The Doctor stated that he had received a letter from the Secretary of the Commissioners inclosing a copy of the Quarantine laws. No answers are made to the questions, however. The Doctor said that when a vessel came up with a clean bill of health the owner had a right to take her to any dock he desired, and he would be protected from any interference. The Board of Health has fully indorsed the action of Dr. Cochrane in regard to Quarantine regulations.

At the Long Island Baptist Convention yesterday, the receipts by the Missionary Board for the year were returned at $6,000, against $8,000 the year preceding.

LONG ISLAND.

The bill repealing the Valigh Road Commission, located in Flushing Township, authorizes the Supervisors of the town to pay the amount of the land damages to the property-owners along the route, and at the same time allow them to retain possession of the land. It will be remembered that when the bill repealing this act was first introduced, it was opposed by the property-owners along the line. Shortly after a prominent politician of Flushing visited Albany the opposition was withdrawn. The cause is now apparent. This will cost the town about $6,000.

Mr. Charles H. Griffin, whose death occurred at Whitestone, L. I., on Wednesday evening the 8th inst., from injuries received at Winfield on the 3d inst., was a well-known merchant of this City, who for many years was senior partner in the wholesale clothing house of Messrs. Charles H. Griffin & Co., No. 369 Broadway, and at the time of his death was a member of the firm of Messrs. Griffin & Carpenter, Franklin-street. While in the act of getting aboard a train on the Long Island Railroad, an approaching train on the Flushing Railroad struck him. Hardly had his intense sufferings been assuaged with death, when another person was hurled into eternity in attempting to cross the track of the same road on Saturday evening last. Mr. Griffin leaves a widow and two children.

The Spring meeting of the Queens County Agricultural Fair opens this morning at their Fair grounds, Mineola. At the fair is the largest and finest collection of flowers ever exhibited in this country. In connection with the fair there will be a strawberry festival, gotten up by the lady friends of the Society.

A few days since one of the Long Island locomotives, while running with a passenger train, broke one of the driving wheels. The train was under full speed, but fortunately was stopped before any person was injured.

Yesterday a market wagon belonging in Astoria ran over a drunken man at Hunter's Point, and, it is feared, injured him fatally.

A large party of the attaches of Frank Leslie's publication office visited Whitestone, yesterday, and had a friendly contest at base-ball.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A man by the name of Thompson, who has been employed at the screw factory near Glenville for some time past, while under the influence of liquor, sat down on the edge of the railroad platform at the Port Chester station, on Tuesday afternoon, and was almost immediately afterward struck by a passing express train, and so severely injured about the head that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. He was conveyed to his home in New-Rochelle.

A new house of worship, erected for the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y., will be dedicated this forenoon, the services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Bishop Janes; Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., Chaplain of the United States Senate; Rev. C. D. Foss, of New-York, and Rev. J. B. Wakeley, of Newburg, are expected to be present and take part in the exercises. It is rumored in Cold Spring that President Grant is expected to attend the dedication ceremonies.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter has appointed Monday evening next, 20th inst., for his visitation at St. Peter's Church, Peekskill. He will administer the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates.

The annual camp-meeting at the grounds near the village of Sing Sing will commence this year on Tuesday, Aug. 2, and continue for ten days, Sundays excepted.

The residence of Mr. Ackerman, at the corner of Main-street and Webster-avenue, New-Rochelle, was entered by burglars a few nights ago and robbed of clothing and other articles valued at $200.

The Board of Excise at Yorktown have decided to charge $50 for hotel licenses.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. John Ross, ticket agent at Nyack station, on the line of the Northern Railroad, was seriously injured on Tuesday by being struck in the side by an unfastened switch-handle. His injuries are internal, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Mr. E. V. Tuthill, aged fifty-three years, was fatally injured at Deaville Station yesterday, by being caught between two freight cars which he was engaged in coupling. His right thigh was fearfully crushed, and amputation having been performed, Mr. Tuthill died in less than an hour. Mr. Tuthill was an old and valued servant of the railroad company, and had been in charge of Deaville Station for seven years.

Yesterday the remains of Mrs. Eleanor Ball, which were interred in 1788 in the old burying-ground in Newark, were taken up by her descendants and removed to the Presbyterian Church-yard at South Orange. She belonged to the family of Tompkins, and her grandfather was the first white child born in Newark. The bones were removed from the Newark burying-ground because of the state of neglect into which the place has been allowed to fall.

The Methodist Sunday-schools of Belleville had a celebration yesterday, at which addresses were made by Revs. D. T. Mingus and D. J. Burrell, of New-York. The schools afterward took a steam-boat ride to North Belleville, in the steamer *Rockaway*.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man, dressed in dark clothes, was found floating in the river at the foot of Essex-street, Jersey City. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, the face being entirely gone. A card was found in the coat-pocket, marked "F. J. or J. F. Morrow." Coroner Burns, deeming an inquest unnecessary, ordered the remains to be interred.

Achille Patti, of Hoboken, convicted of manufacturing counterfeit tobacco stamps, was yesterday sentenced in the United States Court at Trenton to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison.

The Trenton Common Council has organized by the election of R. C. Belville, Republican, President, and A. M. Johnson, Democrat, Clerk.

A foot-race for $250 a side, at Union Park, Newark, was stopped by the Police yesterday, upon complaint of several citizens that public grounds were not to be used for such purposes.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, June 15.—Commodore O. S. Glisson has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to command the European fleet. Commodore S. S. Almy is ordered to duty as Chief Signal Officer of the Navy on the 25th inst. Commander William K. Mayo is ordered to the command of the Tuscarora. Rear Admiral J. A. Winslow is detached from command of the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st of July next, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for the command of the Pacific fleet. Rear Admiral S. P. Lee is detached from duty as Chief Signal Officer of the Navy, and directed to hold himself in readiness to command the North Atlantic fleet. Commodore A. M. Pennock is detached from duty as a member of the Examining Board at Washington, and ordered to command the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st of July next.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 14.—The market for American Securities opened firm and closed easier; Stocks opened easier and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅞	....
Consols for account	92⅞	....
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	....	90
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	....	89¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867, ex dividend	88⅞	....
U. S. 10-40s	87	....
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	....	113¼
Erie Railroad Shares	17⅞	18½
Atlantic & Gt. W. R. R. Shares	28⅞	28½

Paris, June 15.—The Bourse opened declining. Rentes, 73f. 90c., and closed firmer at 74f. 02c.

Frankfort, June 15.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firm but quiet at 90@96¾ for the issue of 1862.

Havre, June 15.—Cotton opened declining, both on spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on spot, 121½f. ₩ cwt; Low Middling afloat, 122f. ₩ cwt.

Antwerp, June 15.—Petroleum opened quiet.

Liverpool, June 15—5 P. M.—Cotton—The market opened and closed dull; Middling Uplands, 10½d.@10¾d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 10s. 5d. ₩ cental for California White, and 9s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 23s. 6d. ₩ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 31s. 6d. ₩ quarter for European.

London, June 15.—Refined Petroleum dull at 1s. 7d. ₩ gallon. Linseed-cakes easier at £11@£11 5s. ₩ ton. Linseed-oil easier at £31 5s. Tallow firmer at 45s. 6d.@45s. 9d. ₩ cwt. Calcutta Linseed 63s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine dull.

Hong Kong, May 12.—At Shanghai there had been no settlements in Black Teas. The stock was 800,000 chests. The export of Green Teas to the United States was 19,300,000 lbs. There was no reliable news concerning the Silk crop. The settlements were 700 bales. Prices had declined. Exports, 300 bales; stock, 300 bales. Although there is nothing definite in regard to the new crop, it will probably not equal last season's. Exchange on London, 6s. ₩ tael. Canton advices of May 2 report a moderate trade. American goods were quite neglected. Cheefoo advices of the 4th represent trade dull. Prices for piece goods were nominal. The Hankow market was dull. The clipper-ship *Thermopylæ* had arrived at Foo-Chow in 55 days from Melbourne.

Yokohama, May 22.—The Japan market is depressed. A further decline in Shirtings and Yarns is noted. In Teas there have been but few settlements for the season at hand, and there is further decline in rates for the old crop. The operations in Silk are limited, in consequence of scant arrivals. The weather was favorable to the market. Exchange on London, 4s. 6¼d.; on Paris, 5f. 45c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Oswego, June 15.—Flour active, but unchanged; the demand is chiefly for the interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales, 3,700 bbls., at $5 25@$5 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $7 75@$8 for White; and $8 50@$8 75 for Double Extra; all but one mill are selling at the outside quotations. Wheat in fair demand, and the market closes firm; sales, 12,100 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 21; 14,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 21¼; 1,600 bushels do. at $1 32; 1,000 bushels Red Indiana at $1 35; and car lots choice White Canada at $1 62½. Corn dull, but steady; sales, 3,200 bushels No. 2 at 95c. Oats scarce, and held at 65c. for Canadian. Rye firm. Peas scarce and quiet. Corn-meal—$2 25 for bolted, and $2 05 for unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Ship-stuffs, $27@$28; Middling, $28@$30 ₩ ton, as to quality. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¾c.; Corn and Rye, 7c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson and $4 50 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 62c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 48c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $5 50; to New-York, $4 50; to Albany, $4 50 ₩ ton. Lake Imports—24,000 bushels Wheat, 16,600 bushels Corn, 1,071,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Exports—1,400 bbls. Flour, 12,600 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 2,261,000 feet of Lumber.

Buffalo, June 15.—Receipts—Flour, 380 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 2,500 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,100 bbls.; Wheat, 66,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels. Freights steady. Flour quiet and without change. Wheat active and excited; Spring advanced 3c., closing strong; sales, 40,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 21@$1 22, principally at outside price; 5,000 bushels Green Bay at $1 20@$1 23; 45,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 2[illegible] ... [illegible] No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive, at $1 18; and in the afternoon 60,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, to arrive, at $1 23; 6,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 27; 7,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 23; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 20; 7,500 bushels sample at $1 18. Corn quiet; No. 2 Western sailing, in car lots, at 98c.; 16,400 bushels rejected at 90c. Oats active; sales 26,000 bushels No. 2 Western to arrive at 58½c.; 15,000 bushels do. at 55¼c.; asking 59c. on spot. Rye and Barley inactive. Highwines—Sales, 10 bbls, at $1 04; market dull. Pork firm at $30; do. for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 16½c.

Chicago, June 14.—Exchange unchanged. Flour firm at $4 87½@$6 for Spring Extras. Wheat firm, excited and higher at $1 12½, seller last half of June, for No. 2, and $1 17½, seller July; in the afternoon the market was unsettled at $1 14¼, seller last half of June, and $1 19, seller July. Corn quiet and in good demand at 88½c. for No. 2; in the afternoon the market was firm and active at 88c. for No. 2, seller June. Oats advancing; sales at 49½c.@49¾c. for No. 2. Rye firm at 84¼c.@85c. for No. 2. Barley nominal at 54c.@56c. for No. 2. Highwines firm and steady at $1 01 for iron-bound. Provisions inactive and nominal. Live Hogs active and lower at $8 87½@$9 05 for common to choice. Cattle quiet at $4 75@$9 for common Cows to extra prime smooth Steers. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 2,600 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 103,000 bushels Corn, 88,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Barley, 2,300 Hogs. Freights quiet and nominally unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., June 15.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton nominal; Middling, 20½c.@21c. Flour firm at $4 20@$4 60 for Fall Superfine; $4 60@$4 75 for Extra; $4 90@$5 60 for Double Extra; $5 60@$6 50 for Treble Extra. Wheat—Spring strong at 98c.@$1 for No. 2; Fall better; No. 2, $1 17@$1 20; No. 1, $1 25; Choice, $1 30@$1 40. Corn firm; Mixed, 88c.@90c.; Yellow, 90c.@92c.; strictly Prime to Fancy White, 98c.@$1 04. Oats dull, but with little doing; sales at 56½c.@58c. Rye firm at 80c.@81c. Whisky firm at $1 02. Pork quiet at $30 50. Dry-salted Meats jobbing at 12½c.@12¾c. for Shoulders. Bacon quiet; retailing at 13¾c. for Shoulders; 16¾c.@16¾c. for Clear-rib Sides; 17½c. for Clear Sides. Lard nominal at 15½c.@16c. Cattle—Common and Medium easier; butchers' shipping lots scarce and firm at $4@$7 25. Live Hogs steady at $7 75@$8. Receipts—3,200 bbls. Flour, 11,600 bushels Wheat, 14,600 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley.

Cincinnati, June 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 20@$1 25 for No. 2 and No. 1 Winter Red. Corn unchanged. Oats in fair demand at 58c.@61c., the latter for Choice White. Rye firm at 98c.@$1. Cotton dull and entirely nominal. Whisky irregular at $1 02@$1 03, nominally. Tobacco firm and unchanged. Provisions dull; there was no demand and no sales. Mess Pork held at $30 50. Lard, 16¾. Bulk Meats, 12c.@15c. for Shoulders and Sides. Bacon, 13¾c.@16¾c.@17¼c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams in demand at 21c.@21¼c.; held at 22c. Exchange dull at 1-10 ₩ cent. discount buying and par selling.

New-Orleans, La., June 15.—Flour unchanged. Corn lower; Mixed, $1 10; White, $1 15. Oats lower at 61c.@62c. Bran, $1 10. Hay lower; Prime, $1 25@$1 30. Pork dull at $30@$30 25. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.; Hams, 21½c. Lard, 16¼c. for Tierces, 19¼c. for Kegs. Sugar, Prime, 11¼c.@11¾c. Molasses scarce at 65c.@70c. Whisky, 97½c.@$1 10. Coffee inactive; Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c. Exchange—Sterling, 124¼; New-York Sight, ¼ premium. Gold, 113¼.

Milwaukee, June 15.—Flour firm; choice Wisconsin, $5 25@$5 62½. Wheat unsettled at $1 20 for No. 1 and $1 16¼ for No. 2. Oats, Corn and Barley unchanged. Rye advancing; sales at 82c. for No. 1. Freights weak at 5¼c. to Buffalo and 9½c. to Oswego. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat.

Memphis, June 15.—Cotton flat and nominal, with no sales; receipts, 222 bales; exports, 100 bales. Flour quiet; Fall Superfine, $4 75@$5 25. Corn dull at $1@$1 10. Oats dull at 65c.@72c., and scarce. Lard nominal. Mess Pork firm at $30 50@$31. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c.

Mobile, Ala., June 15.—Cotton dull; Middling, 20c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 64 bales; exports to Boston, 121 bales; to New-Orleans, 16 bales; stock 34,373 bales.

Galveston, Texas, June 15.—Cotton quiet and weak; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; sales, 35,000 bales; receipts, 125 bales; exports, coastwise, 726 bales; [illegible]

New-Orleans, June 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 20¾c.; sales, 2,700 bales; receipts, 237 bales; exports to Vera Cruz, 385 bales; stock, [illegible]

Norfolk, Va., June 15.—Cotton dull with a downward tendency; Low Middling, 19½c.@20c.; receipts, 45 bales; exports, coastwise, 81 bales; stock, 1,738 bales.

Charleston, S. C., June 15.—Cotton more steady; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts, 171 bales; exports, coastwise, 752 bales; stock, 6,686 bales.

Wilmington, N. C., June 15.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 34½c.@35c. Resin quiet at $1 55@$4 75. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50@$3. Tar dull at $1 25. Cotton dull.

Savannah, Ga., June 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 20½c.; sales, 180 bales; receipts, 350 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,148 bales; stock, 20,306 bales.

Augusta, Ga., June 15.—Cotton in moderate demand at lower rates; sales, 214 bales; receipts, 19 bales; Middling, 19c.@19¼c.

[Advertisement.]

The number of Masons in column on Wednesday last was variously estimated, the minimum being 7,500, the maximum 60,000, a slight disparity. As the column moved on how those matchless Hats of Knox's make showed off their points of excellence! It was easy to pick them out; in fact, the trouble would have been to pick out other hats, these being so few and far between. Knox prevails at No. 212 Broadway.

Weather Report.

New-York, June 15—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	7[illegible]
Portland	S. W.	Clear	7[illegible]
Boston	S. W.	Clear	7[illegible]
New-York	S. W.	Clear	7[illegible]
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	7[illegible]
Wilmington	S. W.	Clear	7[illegible]
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	7[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	7[illegible]
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	7[illegible]
Charleston	S.	Cloudy	8[illegible]
Augusta	S.	Clear	8[illegible]
Oswego	S.	Cloudy	7[illegible]
Buffalo	S.	Cloudy	7[illegible]
Pittsburg	S. W.	Raining	6[illegible]
Chicago	S. W.	Raining	6[illegible]
Louisville	N. E.	Overcast	[illegible]
New-Orleans	S. W.	Cloudy	8[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Calabria	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	June 18	New-York	Liverpool.
England	June 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	June 18	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	June 16	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *America*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters only on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1¼ P. M. For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1¼ P. M. For Ireland only, by the *City of Washington*, at 7 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 9 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

June 15.—In steam-ship *Java*, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Mac Veagh, Miss Mary Shaw, Miss M. B. Ames, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage and wife, J. Wiley, B. Hilton, R. R. Kimball, Miss Kimball, John P. O'Neill, Master O'Neill, Gen. Wm. McCandless, C. Wickersham, Miss Wickersham, two Misses King, H. Hensman, Dr. and Mrs. G. B. Farnam, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wood, John G. Gale, Thomas Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus H. King, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hogue, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pollock, Jr., H. Webster, R. V. Lee, Jr., Rufus King, Jr., J. W. Williams, James S. Morgan, Miss Morgan, J. P. Clark, J. H. Young, Dr. H. H. Tichener, J. F. Lamia and son, J. Gordon, George McClosky, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Roe, Jr., David Fleah, S. L. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Castellot, Miss Wood, F. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barnard, A. W. Gill, S. S. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grinnell, H. Silver, M. Caston, J. R. Herreso, E. R. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. Pio Bohlerenier, child and servant, Miss A. Gentilder, Miss E. Gardner, A. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel French, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Quirin, G. H. Collins, A. Wolf, Mr. Walker, Thomas Powell, Capt. Dixon, Chas. Reed, G. Hilton Scribner, Dr. B. Deane, T. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Raleigh, Mrs. Huston, Mrs. Ferguson, Jno. Thompson, H. Gold, Byers, E. H. Rose, J. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Collie and child.

June 15.—In steam-ship *Nebraska*, for Liverpool.—Hon. O. H. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer and servant, O. H. Palmer, Jr., Miss Susie H. Palmer, Miss Annie H. Palmer, Miss Connolly, Miss Helen Ponder, Gen. and Mrs. Ledlie, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Connolly, Mr. Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. B. Homans, Miss B. L. Homans, Miss Elizabeth Homans, Nathan Homans, Miss Rachel Todd, John Gill, Capt. Albert T. Salter, J. S. Hoyt, J. Chisholm, Capt. and Mrs. J. Harley, J. D. Carleton, Miss Pierson, J. D. Tomlinson, Stephen Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Rockway, Daniel Leary, J. W. Jones, Miss H. A. Ludlow, Wm. B. Ludlow, R. M. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Nash, Mr. Nash, Jos. E. Read, Hon. Wm. S. Pierce, Miss Pierce, Prof. G. B. Docharty, Jas. Harper, Miss Fitz Hugh Ludlow, Mrs. Ludlow.

June 15.—In steam-ship *Dorian*, for Glasgow.—D. McKendrick and lady, Mark Kendrick and nurse, Mrs. Brown, David Brown, Mrs. May Sheridan, Miss Mary McMullen, James Robinson, Thomas Walker, William Cameron and lady, John Campbell, George Anderson.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship *Morro Castle*, from Havana.—J. M. Ceballos, Jose Masnera, Juan Terraya, H. B. Bishop, Geo. K. Thorndike, S. Hally, M. Peres and servant, F. Vignaux, Alfred Chalon and wife, Pascual Mendes, Franco Mendez and servant, C. Watson, T. Savery, P. Leothal, F. Rolando and family, T. Lloyd, Samuel Lloyd, Andrea Pega, F. Acebido, A. M. Ybanez, D. Martiny, B. Parapa, D. Camacho, S. S. Daykin, F. Campas, Carlos Rosa, B. Guerra, N. Geray and family, G. T. Hopper, M. Martiny and family, M. Peres and family, H. Lances and family, J. Jacaso and family, H. Fernandez, J. M. Herrera, M. Eubera, Mrs. Bacon and family, E. Piques and family, J. E. McDowell, C. Woodward, A. A. Romero, J. Buergo, J. de Rojas, F. Dumlas, F. Reck, R. Oria, L. Gano, N. Salome, Miss Mara, Miss Ulloa.

June 15—In steam-ship *Pennsylvania*, from Liverpool.—Mr. Oldfield and family, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Sutton, Miss Phelan, Mr. Jones and family, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Brett, Mr. Weeds, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Dalton.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Herald*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4:26 | Sun sets.......7:33 | Moon rises....10:36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:48 | Gov. Island...10:37 | Hell Gate....12:20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; S. C. Walker, Sheinn, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Jane Campbell, Morris, Hartford, G. K. Backett & Bro.; Nebraska, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Dorian, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Flag, Limeburner, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick.

Ship Minnehaha, (Br.,) McGrath, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox.

Barks Jesse Mildred, Harriman, Marseilles, J. E. Ward & Co.; Pioneer, Lietske, Danzig, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Five Brothers, Thurlow, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; G. W. Barter, Stanwood, Arroyo, Thompson & Hunter; Clara & Agnes, Gamen, Harbor Grace, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Robert Moore, Young, New-Haven, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schrs. Eveline, Pierce, Mayaguez, P. R., B. Trowbridge & Co.; Gen. Grant, Hawes, Corpus Christi, Halloran Bros.; Carleton, Albury, Nassau, F. T. Montel & Barto; D. C. Hulse, Hildreth, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Palma, Rankin, Georgetown and Bull Creek, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow June 4, via Mobile 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had light W. and S. W. winds the entire passage; June 11, lat. 47 43, lon. 50, passed several large icebergs; 12th, lat. 45 17, lon. 58 05, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 14th, lat. 41 02, lon. 67 10, passed an Anchor line steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, brings 1,229 passengers.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana June 11, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackelford, Havana 6 ds., with sugar to Snow & Burgess.

Steam-ship Fall River, ——, Fall River.

Ship Charles H. Southard, (of Richmond, Me.,) Woodworth, Cardiff 37 ds., with railroad iron to order; vessel to Chas. L. Wright & Co. From lon. 12 to the Banks, had strong westerly and south-westerly gales; lost and split sails.

Ship Calhoun, Crary, Callao March 12, with guano to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Ukraine, Mountfort, Caibarien 10 ds., with sugar to D. Knowlton & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has had light southerly winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Elwine Kreplin, (N. G.,) Fischer, Marseilles 51 ds., with mdse. to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar May 4, and since had fine weather.

Bark Ellen Dyer, Leland, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to H. D. and J. U. Brookman.

Bark Jessie, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Robinson, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Purrington, Miragoane 19 ds., with logwood to Robert Murray, Jr.

Brig Cleo, (of Halifax,) Corbett, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to G. F. Poulsen & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig H. C. Sibley, (of Belfast, Me.,) Colson, Port Talbot 46 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came the middle passage and had heavy W. N. W. and W. S. W. gales up to the Banks; since then heavy easterly winds; split sails and stove boat.

Brig Ellen Maria (of Bangor,) Hoxie, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Wiley Smith, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Kelly, Arecibo, P. R., 28 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond; vessel to Cyrus E. Staples & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Nellie, (of Millbridge, Me.,) Ware, Manzanilla, 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. H. Vetterline & Sons; vessel to Moss & Ward.

Brig Ellen H., (of St. John, N. B.,) Dwyer, St. John, P. R., 15 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 1 ds., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.; vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Brig River Queen, (of Halifax,) Cottam, Sisal 25 ds., with mdse. to F. Alexander & Son—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Athlete, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Brockelman, Kingston, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Mexico, (Mex.,) Ladaia, Tabasco 42 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Annie Seymour, Cooper, of and from Bermuda 5 ds., with produce to Jones & Leach.

Brig Continental, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Pitts, Hantsport, N. S., 12 ds., with 300 tons plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Nellie Husted, Maloney, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to Rubira & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. A. L. Fitch, (of Bristol,) Yates, Rockport, Texas, 21 ds., with bone dust to J. Forbes. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Henry P. Russell, (of Boston,) Nickerson, New-Orleans 12 ds., with cotton-seed and black walnut to Constantine & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. T. J. Alburger, (of Philadelphia,) Corson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to J. Hutchinson; vessel to R. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Palestine, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr. John L. Merrill, Hatch, Tampa Bay 12 ds., with cedar to Faber & Co. Has had moderate weather with light winds and calms.

Schr. S. L. Burns, Crosby, Fernandina 5 ds., with lumber to Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Freedom, Clare, of and from Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr. Roswell, (of Eastport,) Copp, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to order; vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. George W. Pettes, Brooks, Harbor Island 6 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas; vessel to R. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Annie Freeman, (of Booth Bay,) Boynton, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to R. H. Hutchinson; vessel to R. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Sarah A. Reed, (of Portland,) Reed, Para 17 ds., with rubber, &c., and 4 passengers to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Kate Brigham, McLean, Havana 17 ds., with sugar to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Howard, (of Stockton,) Wooster, St. John, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Gertrude, (of Nassau,) Albur, Harbor Island 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Fearnot, (of Nassau,) Fletcher, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Southern Cross, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Foster, Ship Harbor, N. S., 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Anna Maria, Baskers, of and from Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Geo. Banks, Saulsbury, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Jane N. Brainerd, McCarthy, Elizabethport, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Hathaway, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Thos. Seymour, Burgess, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Emerald, De Castro, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Lady Washington, De Groot, Elizabethport, for Whitestone.

Schr. J. L. Castner, Dubois, Elizabethport, for Seaford.

Schr. J. L. White, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. W. Fonder, Chase, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Eldorado, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Norcross, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Rutland, Burdick, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Francis, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. C. Brown, Ford, Elizabethport, for Milford.

Schr. Girard, Lankare, Elizabethport, for Milford.

Schr. Potomac, Frost, Elizabethport, for Albany.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Norwalk.

Schr. F. A. Hallock, Hallock, Providence.

Schr. M. F. King, Rockwell, Hartford.

Schr. Telma, Underwood, Bridgeport.

Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Jane Kennedy, Stoker, Virginia.

Schr. Horace L., Francis, New-Haven.

Canal-boat W. H. Cook, Chace, St. John, C. E., 12 ds., with oats to L. J. N. Stark.

Canal-boat L. L. Avery, Rush, Ottawa, C. E., 12 ds., with lumber to W. H. Valentine.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S., cloudy.

Sailed.

Ships City of Montreal, for Havre; Helicon, for San Francisco; barks Maria Augusta, for Stettin; Antoinette C., for Gloucester; Estelle, for Waterford; Georgia, Dannebrog, Sirius and Eugenio, for Cork; Isaac Hall, for Talcahuano; Libertad, for Montreal; Elise Barss, for Bermuda; brigs Antelope and Samoljot, for Königsberg; L'Amico, for Naples; Annie Gardiner, for Demerara; H. G. Berry, for Havana. Also sld. Steam-ships Dacian, for Glasgow; Java and Nebraska, for Liverpool; South Carolina, for Charleston; El Cid, for Wilmington, N. C.; ship S. L. Fitzgerald, for Savannah; bark Anemia, for Queenstown; brigs Serpentine, for Malta; Amilcare and Domenico, for Gibraltar; L. L. Wadsworth, for Cardenas; schr. Ridgewood, for Georgetown, S. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 15—Arr. ship City of Boston, from Ardrossan; bark H. T. Hussey, from New-Orleans; brigs Novelty, from Matanzas; George Gilchrist, from Alexandria; schrs. E. H. Oakes, from Arroyo; E. M. Brookings, from Sagua.

Below, brig James Miller, from Caibarien; schr. E. C. Morrison, from New-Orleans.

BOSTON, June 15.—Arr. steamer Norena, from New-York; barks Mary Edson, from Havana; J. G. Norwood, from New-Orleans; Brothers, from Philadelphia; brig Wm. Robertson, from Trinidad; schrs. Minnie Repplier, from Galveston; Pioneer, from do.; bark Dirigo, from Mobile.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Magdala, Havana; schr. Vesta, Nassau.

Passed out—Barks C. M. Hume, Rio Janeiro; Delaware, Demerara; brig Matilda, Sidney; schr. Jane Louisa, Martinique.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15.—The foggy weather has caused several disasters at the mouth of Narragansett Bay. The schooner Somerset, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal for Benton, went ashore on Block Island Monday night, and bilged. The schooner Rising Sun, from Georgetown, D. C., of and for Boston, with coal, went on Block Island the same night. She was got off by the islanders and put into Newport, where she will discharge and go on the railway. The schr. Mary and Eliza, of Calais, from Hoboken for Salisbury, Me., with coal, is ashore on Beaver Tail and bilged. She is being stripped. A part of the cargo will be saved if the weather is good.

HOLMES' HOLE, June 14—A. M.—Arr. schrs. Mary Haley, J. T. Weaver, Jennie N. Haddell, Philadelphia, Boston; E. S. Conant, do., Gloucester; Restless, do., for Portland; Grace Webster, Georgetown, D. C., do.; Ada Ames, Alexandria, Boston; S. S. McKown, New-York, do.; Frolic, Chilmark, do.; Transfer, Richmond, do.; George B. McClellan, New-York, Bremen, Me.; John D. Griffin, do., Danvers; S. O. Boyce, do., Newburyport; Anna E. Jacobs, do., Plymouth; Reuben Wakefield, Georgetown, D. C., for Thomaston; William A. Morrill, Harbor, Portsmouth; Elizabeth, Newburg, New-York, for Bath; Sea Queen, Baltimore, Boston; E. L. Dowling, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., Norwich; Hamburg, Bangor, Boston, Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 15.—Arr. yesterday steam-ships San Salvador, from New-York; Wyoming, from Philadelphia. Arr. today, steamer Montgomery, from New-York; schr. Coquette, from Matanzas.

Schr. Luther Barton, for Baltimore.

BOSTON, Mass., June 15.—Arr. schr. Puerto Plata, from Bermuda.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Steam-ship Montana, from Panama.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemarie, from Havre and Brest, which arrived at an early hour this morning, reports June 8, lat. 48 30, lon. 12, passed ship Criterion, from Callao for Antwerp; 10th, lat. 48 30, lon. 25, passed ship Industrie, (N. G.,) from Bremen for Baltimore; 12th, lat. 45, lon. 41, passed bark Industrie, (Nor.,) from Bordeaux for New-York; 13th, 480 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Weser, hence for Bremen; same time passed steam-ship Russia, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Marlborough, (Br.,) Armstrong, from Liverpool, arr. 14th, reports having had heavy W. and S. W. wind during the month of May, during which lost and split sails, and since had variable weather; May 5, lat. 40, lon. 12, spoke bark Wait, from St. Catherines, for Queenstown, 80 ds. out, short of provisions and water, which were supplied; June 3, lat. 42, lon. 55 35, spoke brig Stadt Emden, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, 46 ds. out; lat. 42 13, lon. 56, spoke ship Cornelius Grinnell, hence for London.

Spoken, &c.

June 11, lat. 29, lon. 72, passed ship Guardian, bound for New-Orleans.

May 18, lat. 47 02, lon. 8 03, spoke ship Chocorua, hence for Liverpool.

June 10, lat. 29 22, lon. 76, spoke schr. Vesta, from Eleuthera, for Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

At Caibarien, June 3, bark Monitor, Eaton, for New-York in 10 ds.; brigs Eva M. Johnson, for do. in 6 ds.; Chillianwallah, Tucker, for do. in 10 ds.; Helen M. Rowley, Hawkins, for do. in 5 ds.; Clara E. Pickering, Torrey, for do. in 10 ds.; barks Alice Tarlton, Connor, for Boston in 14 ds.; Norton Stover, Ribber, for do. do.; brig H. Houston, French, for a port N. of Hatteras in 4 ds.; schr. Mabel, Staples, for do. in 3 ds.; Charles Dennis for do. in 6 ds.

At Harbor Island, June 2, schrs. Benj. Oliver and Julia A. Decker, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., June 15.—The Hamburg-American Company's steam-ship Bavaria, from New-York for Hamburg, arrived here today, and subsequently sailed for Cherbourg and Hamburg.

LONDONDERRY, June 15.—The steam-ship Peruvian, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived today.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 15.—The steam-ship Union, from New-York for Bremen, arrived here at 2½ o'clock this evening.

GRAND PARK.

REMEMBER!!!

THE FIRST SUBDIVISION OF THESE

SPLENDID ESTATES

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

This Thursday, June 16.

160 MOST DESIRABLE VILLAGE LOTS,

SITUATED ON THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD, AND THE SOUND, EQUAL TO 480 CITY LOTS.

TERMS EASY—SALE POSITIVE.

SPECIAL TRAIN

WILL LEAVE DEPOT OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

RETURN TICKETS WILL BE FURNISHED FOR 6:35 AND 1:11 P. M. TRAINS.

EVERY PROVISION MADE FOR THE COMFORT OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ANDREW WILSON, Jr.

BOWEN & STONE,

Advertising Agents,

NO. 3 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK,

HAVING RECENTLY ESTABLISHED AN

AGENCY IN LONDON,

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE ADVERTISEMENTS FOR ALL

ENGLISH JOURNALS.

LONDON OFFICE, NOS. 12 AND 13 RED LION COURT, FLEET-ST., E. C.

CALL AND SEE OUR

SUMMER SUITS.

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.

PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

CLOTHING-HOUSE,

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY, near Canal-st.

CONNECTICUT AIR-LINE BONDS.

THE VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF twenty-seven miles saved in distance, and about one hour in the time between the Metropolis of New-England and the Metropolis of the Nation, cannot be over estimated.

THE AIR-LINE ROAD, FIFTY-TWO MILES IN length, running between New-Haven and Willimantic, in Connecticut, forms the connecting link in the Grand Through Route between New-York and Boston.

THE ROAD IS NEARLY COMPLETED TO Middletown, which is about the centre of the line, and will be entirely finished to that city during the present month.

ON THE UNFINISHED PORTION, BETWEEN Middletown and Willimantic, some three thousand men are engaged. The grading is more than half done, and the iron-work for bridges and viaducts is well under way.

THE UTMOST CARE IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION of the road, the projectors aiming to make it the most substantial, thoroughly-built, and safest road in the country.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company,

SECURED BY A LIEN ON ALL THE PROPERTY OF THE ROAD, present a safe, convenient, attractive, and profitable investment. They bear SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, payable half yearly—May and November, in New-York—FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, and FROM STATE AND LOCAL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT; are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be REGISTERED, with or without coupons attached.

THIS DESERVEDLY POPULAR SECURITY possesses advantages which will always make it a FAVORITE INVESTMENT, and one which must be constantly in demand.

PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

WALTER LOCKWOOD,

(Late of Brooklyn,)

has taken the store

NO. 611 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON-ST.,

where he has opened a large and well assorted stock of goods, most of them purchased recently at very low prices for cash, and which he is determined to sell as low as goods of the same quality can be bought at any other house.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1870.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

REAL BRONZE

DOOR KNOBS AND TRIMMINGS.

These goods are cast in PURE BRONZE METAL by a newly-patented process of metallic compression, from patterns elegantly engraved and chased, and the work is so PERFECT, combining both beauty and durability, that we confidently offer them to the public as an article superior to any hardware made, either in America or abroad.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFG COMPANY,

Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON

AND

WESTERN RAILWAY

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 325 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS TO PEKIN, PEORIA AND OMAHA.

175 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION,

equipped with a full supply of NEW and FIRST-CLASS rolling stock, and already

EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS.

The balance—thirty miles—is graded, the iron being rapidly laid, and will be completed without delay.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF 190,000, averaging over 300 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 600,000.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of these States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER 300 COAL CARS at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 175 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road, and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the Western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha; at Bloomington, with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 800 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo, on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON 175 MILES, which must necessarily be doubled when the trains run through.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER INTO STOCK AT PAR at any time, which adds greatly to their value, AS THE ROAD WILL RANK SECOND TO NONE IN THE WEST.

They may be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, if desired.

Coupons payable April and October, FREE OF TAX, IN GOLD, in New-York. The principal payable in COIN at maturity.

Total Issue, $5,000,000.

The loan is being rapidly absorbed, FOUR-FIFTHS HAVING ALREADY BEEN MARKETED IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

We offer for the present the balance at

92 1-2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line, and the substantial manner in which the road is built and thoroughly equipped, WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED THE BONDS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. Now that the earnings on the completed portion greatly exceed our expectations, it is with pleasure that we recommend these securities as one of the cheapest and safest investments on the market, more desirable than Government bonds, as they produce about forty-five per cent. more income from the same capital, which cannot be reduced, but will probably be largely increased by the convertible clause.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. They may be sent by express at our expense. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.,

[illegible: list of veneers and woods]

NOS. 170 AND 172 CENTRE-ST.

Factory { No. 201 Monroe-st. No. 180 Madison-st.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD!

Buy your China, glass, plated ware, cutlery, refrigerators, cooking utensils, and all other house-furnishing goods at the cheap first-class establishment of

EDWARD D. BASSFORD,

Cooper Institute, corner of Astor-place.

Prices marked in plain figures.